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The author says, "Judaism is a very diverse religion with many different beliefs and sects. I have read more than 1,000 books on Judaism and related subjects and cite hundreds of quotes for this new booklet, the vast majority of which are from Jewish sources, all the way from ancient times to the present. This book is not necessarily a condemnation of Judaism, but merely an honest tour through the history and goals of these various sects, many of which have different aims, religious practices and taboos." Short, concise sections include information on: the Jewish calendar, Jewish holy days, Jewish scriptures, Jewish gods and goddesses, Jewish denominations and sects, Jewish history, Jewish messiahs, famous figures of Jewish history, Jewish organizations, the Jewish Mafia, central banking, Jewish expulsions, the Illuminati, Freemasonry, Jewish advisors to U.S. presidents, anti-Semitism, Zionism, the New World Order, the "Holocaust," Jewish atrocities, Israel, Noahide Laws, Vatican II, the Harold Rosenthal Interview, critics of Judaism, reforms, reference works on Judaism, and a photo section of dozens of famous Jewish thinkers, politicians etc. **This 58-page, saddle-stitched booklet regularly sells for $10, but can be yours FREE when you renew your U.S.A. TBR subscription for $56!** Mail in the form below or call TBR toll free at **1-877-773-9077**, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. See other renewal offers at www.BarnesReview.com.

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New book from imprisoned Revisionist is here!

Jewish Fanaticism

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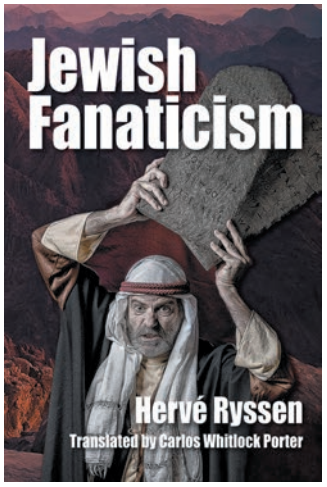

By Hervé Ryssen. Judaism, as this book demonstrates, is essentially a universalistic political project with the objective of world unification, the prelude to global pacification. It is a long-term project, but the Jews are absolutely convinced that they can succeed in its realization, steeped as they are in this "mission," assigned to them by God. The aim is not simply to convert the world to Judaism, but rather to incite the other peoples to abandon their racial, national and religious identities so as to favor the spirit of "tolerance" between men. The Jews thus feel compelled to engage in perpetual agitation intended to convince the world to adopt their project. They are a people of propagandists. It is not by chance that they are so influential in the mass media of all democratic societies. The incessant guilt-tripping campaigns directed at Europeans of all stripes and for all crimes, whether real or imagined, relating to slavery, colonialism, pillaging the Third World or Auschwitz, have no other aim, when all is said and done, than to eradicate all sense of collective identity. When the Jews are the only people on Earth who have retained their faith and traditions, they will at last be recognized by all as "God's Chosen People." Israel's Messiah, whose coming has been awaited every day for 2,000 years, will then re-establish David's kingdom and give the Jews a stranglehold over the universe. This book discusses their goals, methods, projects—and also their perversions. It is uncensored throughout, thus, we warn sensitive readers that some of the material contained within is shocking and written for a mature audience. Softcover, 449 pages, #873, ***$30*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call **1-877-773-9077** toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit TBR online at www.BarnesReview.com.

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This special 144-page September/October 2020 issue of The Barnes Review contains biographies of Father Junipero Serra, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Charles Lindbergh, Frank Rizzo, Robert E. Lee, J.E.B. Stuart plus articles on Matthias Baldwin, Christopher Columbus and "George Washington vs. Abraham Lincoln." Guaranteed, these kinds of bios will not appear in future history books!

This huge issue also contains informative articles setting the record straight on the Arab slave trade, the Jewish involvement in the slave trade, the effort to hide the truth about Judah P. Benjamin and the Congo-Arab War. You'll also hear from slaves themselves about what slavery in the South was really like.

But that's not all. You'll also hear Gen. Michael Flynn's warning for America and Donald Trump's effort to not only preserve American monuments but also to create a beautiful new national sculpture garden dedicated to dozens of American historymakers of all races and creeds.

You will also find out about the amazing glassmaking accomplishments of ancient people from the Mideast, Europe, India and Central America demonstrating just how ingenious our ancestors truly were. Also includes a photo section that shows just a few of the hundreds of statues that have been ripped down plus a comprehensive listing of the monuments we have seen removed thus far.

And, to top it all off, we've included two important articles exposing the Marxist Black Lives Matter and anarchistic Antifa efforts to destroy America with a special focus on the Sunshine Movement and the efforts by George Soros to use his billions to get Marxist/radical leftist prosecutors in place in many of America's cities. Don't think these prosecutors are important? Just see the havoc they have unleashed in Chicago, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Los Angeles and St. Louis, to name just a few major U.S. cities.

Called "one of the most important and inspirational issues in TBR's history," the "Defending American Heroes" issue of TBR is a gem you will treasure for years and one that should be given as gifts to as many people as you can find who will appreciate or benefit from it.

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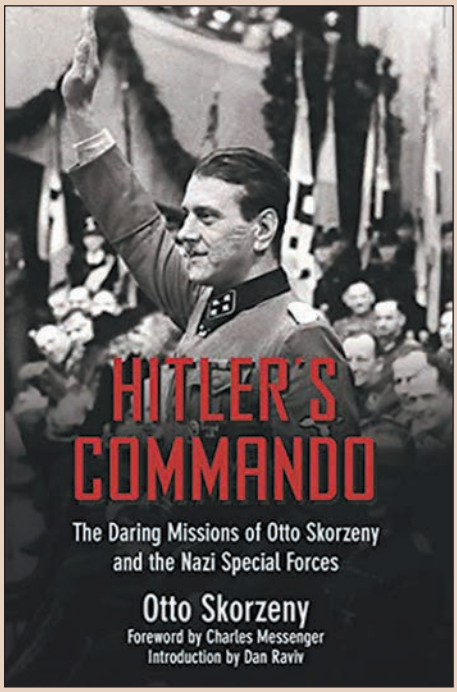
HITLER'S COMMANDO

The Daring Missions of Otto Skorzeny and the Nazi Special Forces



Written by Otto Skorzeny
Foreword by Charles Messenger
Introduction by Dan Raviv

Otto Skorzeny was Adolf Hitler's favorite soldier and Germany's top commando in World War II. He is one of the most famous men in the history of special forces. His extraordinary wartime career was one of high risk and adventure, and here he tells the full story. When Benito Mussolini was imprisoned in Italy in 1943, it was Skorzeny who successfully led the daring glider rescue, winning the Knight's Cross and promotion as a result. Skorzeny's talents were brought into play again when he was sent to Budapest to stop the Hungarian regent Adm. Miklos Horthy from signing a peace treaty with Stalin in 1944. Now dubbed "the most dangerous man in Europe" by the Allies, Skorzeny was awarded the German Cross in Gold. A few months later, he took a critical role in the Ardennes offensive with a controversial plan to raise a brigade disguised as Americans with captured U.S. tanks.

A fascinating depiction of commando action, Skorzeny's memoirs are a key addition to special forces literature. The author gives us fascinating details about his many famous missions between 1943 and the end of the war and he offers a fair appraisal of the war situation in Germany, as well as any tactical and military mistakes. Skorzeny also sheds light on several personalities in a new way. The book also includes several pages of interesting photos. If you are interested in the operations of Otto Skorzeny, this is a great book for anyone who wants to learn about them. Softcover, 244 pages, #887, ***$20*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET.

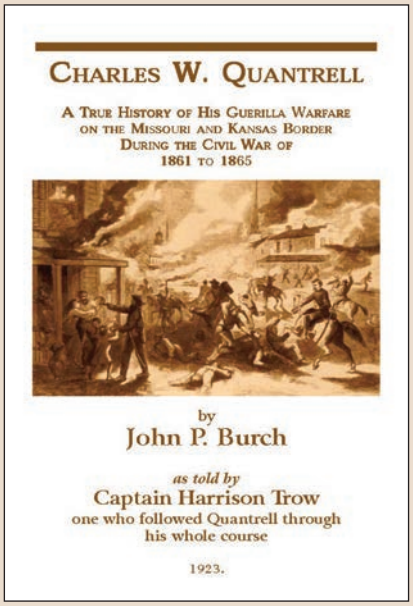
QUANTRELL

A True History of His Guerrilla Warfare on the Missouri and Kansas Border During the Civil War of 1861 to 1865

By John P. Burch as told by Capt. Harrison Trow

Ride along with Southern raider Capt. William Clarke Quantrill [Charles W. Quantrell, according to the author] on his many daring and deadly adventures battling local militias, Red Legs, Union troops and Jayhawkers. Quantrill and his command operated along the Missouri-Kansas border throughout the early 1860s, and part of his infamy includes the 1863 raid and sacking of Lawrence, Kansas. Near the end of the war, Quantrill ended up in Kentucky where he was killed in a Union ambush in 1865. He was just shy of 28 years old.

The first edition of this book was self-published by the author, Capt. Harrison Trow, in Vega, Texas in 1923. The book comprises Capt. Trow's numerous, vivid and colorful recollections—given by Trow when he was an elderly man—of his days riding with Quantrill. The author is clearly sympathetic to his commander, but the publisher, in his foreword, does not share the same rosy opinion of Quantrill as does Capt. Trow, pointing out some inconsistencies in the recollections of Trow and generally taking a dimmer view of Quantrill. Over the decades,


CHARLES W. QUANTRELL
A TRUE HISTORY OF HIS GUERILLA WARFARE ON THE MISSOURI AND KANSAS BORDER DURING THE CIVIL WAR OF 1861 TO 1865
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one who followed Quantrell through his whole course
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this firsthand account has been routinely cited in numerous modern books pertaining to Quantrill. The book provides a rare glimpse inside the wartime operations of Quantrill and offers a Southern sympathizer's view of the guerrilla war in Missouri and Kansas. Softcover, 266 pages, illustrated, #884, *$22* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Purchase from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call **1-877-773-9077** toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET.

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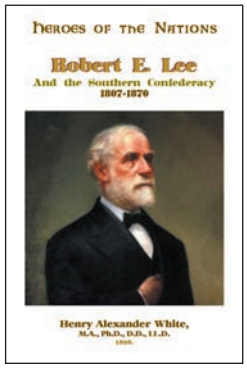
- Fight at Charles Younger's Farm
- Jayhawkers Murder Blythe's Son
- The Low House Fight
- Quantrill & Todd Go After Ammo
- The Capture of Independence
- Lone Jack Fight
- The March South in 1862
- Younger Remains in Missouri
- The Trip North in 1863
- Jesse James Joins the Command
- The Lawrence Massacre
- Order Number 11, August 1863
- Fights and Skirmishes—1863-1864
- Blue Springs Fight 1863
- Wellington
- The Grinter Fight
- The Centralia Massacre
- Bloody Bill Anderson
- Press Webb: A Born Scout
- Little Blue
- Arrock Fighting—Spring 1864
- Death of Todd and Anderson
- Going South—Fall 1864
- The Surrender
- The Death of Quantrill
- Youngers and Jameses After the War

Two Great Books on Robert E. Lee

The Old Rebel: Robert E. Lee As He Was Seen by His Contemporaries

Why in the 21st century should we care about "the Old Rebel" Robert E. Lee, a Victorian who was old fashioned even during his own time, and who died nearly 150 years ago? Why a book about how his peers saw him, when the world he lived in disappeared long ago? In *The Old Rebel: Robert E. Lee As He Was Seen by His Contemporaries*, award-winning author and Southern historian Col. Lochlainn Seabrook provides the answers. In our ever-growing impersonal Cyber Age, where we continue to distance ourselves not only from others but from God and nature as well, the Christ-like Southern gentleman Robert E. Lee is more relevant than ever before. In his hard-working, conservative, dutiful and honest ways, in his deeply spiritual, modest, loyal, gentle, loving and forgiving nature, Lee serves as an ideal moral compass for today's depersonalized atheistic society, a true-life paragon that all of us—no matter what our age, occupation, race, religion or political persuasion—can aspire to. To aid us in better understanding the stunning power of Lee's life, Col. Seabrook has gathered together nearly 400 footnoted entries by the general's 19th-century contemporaries, including both his admirers and his former Northern enemies. The book is divided into convenient chapters, covering everything from Lee's birth, childhood and family life, to his service in both the U.S. military and the Confederate States military as well as his time as president of Washington College (now Washington and Lee University). We also learn about the general's earliest known French and English ancestors, his royal bloodline through William the Conqueror, Stratford Hall (Lee's birthplace) and Arlington House (the Lee-Custis family estate that was converted into Arlington National Cemetery), and the etymology of the Lee surname. Seabrook's personal notes and the numerous Victorian illustrations lend historical context, helping make this special edition an indispensable work for all those interested in Lincoln's War, authentic Confederate history and Southern culture. Softcover, 260 pages, #876, *$20*.

Robert E. Lee and the Southern Confederacy, 1807-1870



In 1897, Henry Alexander White of Washington & Lee University penned this masterpiece on Robert E. Lee before the era of political correctness. The book is a detailed biography of Robert E. Lee and the Lee family that describes his life and many exploits. It has been compiled from a huge number of original sources—from the Library of Congress, the writings of John Smith, founder of Virginia, Justin Winsor of Harvard, private historical societies, Johns Hopkins University, documents from the founding fathers on the Lee family, the Virginia Historical Society, the Southern Historical Society and many more. Chapters contain information on the earliest history of the Lee family in colonial Virginia, his youth, education, marriage, his time at West Point, service in the Mexican War, his service on the frontier, the secession and slavery debate, the John Brown crisis, his withdrawal from the U.S. Army, his appointment as leader of the Confederate Army, the campaign in western Virginia, his supervision of coastal defenses, the Peninsular campaign, the Seven Days' battle, the Second Battle of Manassas, the capture of Harper's Ferry, the Sharpsburg campaign, the battles at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Petersburg and Appomattox. The book then details Lee's postwar career, focusing on his time as president of Washington College. This fully indexed book also contains 41 illustrations, photos and maps. A must read for all interested in this great American hero. Softcover, 467, #883, *$26*.

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10 In 1958, W. Cleon Skousen penned *The Naked Communist*, exposing the growing Bolshevik threat to America and the West. Today, the book is more pertinent than ever

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14 In America it was images of Fr. Junipero Serra and Robert E. Lee that received the most vitriol from rioters. But in Europe, the most hated man is Belgium's Leopold II. Why?

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16 Hollywood is fond of making fictional movies about incredible acts of wartime bravery and soldiers who pull off the impossible. Rarely does this actually happen in real life—unless the operations are led by German WWII commando Otto Skorzeny.

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24 As part of an ongoing series of articles explaining why the WWII German military invaded the countries it did, in this issue John Wear explains why Hitler was forced to send troops into Greece and the Balkans

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The Barnes Review (ISSN 1078-4799) is published bimonthly by TBR Co., 117 La Grange Avenue, La Plata, MD 20646. Periodical rate postage paid at Dulles, VA 20101 and additional mailing offices. For address changes, subscription questions, status of order and bulk distribution inquiries, please call 202-547-5586. Editorial inquiries call 202-547-5586.

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POSTMASTER: Send address changes to
The Barnes Review
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PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

Saying 'Hello' to 2021

If 2021 is going to be anything like 2020, we aren't sure we want any part of it. The year 2020 was a confusing mess of identity politics, fake news, statue-yanking, rioting, looting, anti-police rhetoric, voting irregularities bordering on massive fraud and, of course, Covid-19 and the government's police-state reaction to it. 2020 was also the last year of Donald Trump's term as president. As we go to press, his legal team is still mounting efforts to have the election of swamp creature Joe Biden overturned, but we will take for granted that the Deep State has accomplished what it set out to do four years ago: make sure he never sees the inside of the White House ever again.

So, win or lose, now is a good time to take an honest look at Mr. Trump and determine whether or not he is the champion of White America that many believe him to be. Certainly, we can say that we appreciate his tempered comments about the free speech rally in Charlottesville, Virginia, and his refusal to publicly "cancel" groups like the Proud Boys. We also admire the fact that he was willing to call Black Lives Matter and Antifa what they really are, domestic terrorists, and his concentration on America-first policies. Still, we must ask the core question: Was Mr. Trump a true champion of White rights?

In our lead article, historian and author Arthur Kemp examines just what the future holds for White people in a post-Trump America and whether any politician—from either party—has a future in politics if he makes the rights of the majority a priority. Unfortunately, as Kemp points out, Whites won't be the majority in this nation for much longer. So what does the future hold for us? Check out that important article starting on page 5.

We have also assembled several articles focusing on the dangers of Bolshevism and Communism. Judging from the messages being sent to us from the radical left and their controlled politicians, a Venezuelan-style socialist state is what they want for America. All U.S. politicians should read the articles by Marc Roland and Antonius J. Patrick if they want to know the end result of their deluded plans to turn this nation Bolshevik red.

But that's not all. We also have articles on several vilified Western culture heroes including King Leopold II of Belgium and famed German special operations officer Otto Skorzeny. We also include tracts on little-known Canadian populist Anaclet Chalifoux, a detailed analysis of the actions of the Einsatzgruppen on the Eastern Front, WWII Japan's efforts to build aircraft carrier submarines, America's anti-Japanese WWII propaganda efforts, why Germany invaded Greece—and even more.

And please be sure to read our exclusive interview with persecuted champion of Revisionism Lady Michele Renouf who just won a stunning victory for freedom of speech in Germany.

One thing you can be sure about in 2021 is this: TBR will continue to resist the scourge of political correctness that has infected this nation, leaving at least half of the population brainless zombies ignorant of their past, present and future. ❖

—Paul Angel, Executive Editor

HAIL THE CONQUERING ZERO

Well, the unthinkable has happened. A man swiftly approaching senility has been elected president of the United States. Whether that election was pre-determined by the machinations of Deep State actors or just how many votes were actually stolen has yet to be determined, though fully 75% of Republican voters believe that the election was not an honest one. The new president's name is Joe Biden, and he has held political office for nearly 20% of the time the United States has been a nation. And what has he gotten done in that half-century of public service? Nearly nothing, unless you consider enriching your family through shady business deals a major accomplishment. But, hopefully, nothing is what Joe gets done in the next four years because, looking at the platform of the Democratic Party, that is about all on that slate that should be enacted.

It's almost laughable that a man who has run for president multiple times—and nearly had to drop out of the 2020 primaries because nobody really wanted to vote for him—has somehow managed to grab the White House. Many people are saying that the one quality he lacked in his previous runs for president was, in fact, his senility. Did they actually vote for him because he is addle-brained? It would appear so. I can't see any other attributes the man brings to the table. Yes, senility is his defining personality trait and one that will come in handy for his controllers.

This is the same Joe Biden who may still believe he is running for the Senate, which he said on more than one occasion on the campaign trail—a rarely traveled trail that led to but a few pep rallies in basically empty parking lots.

This is the same Joe Biden who was often unaware of what city or state he was in when making a speech.

This is the same Joe Biden who regaled us with riveting tales of little Black children rubbing the hair on his legs.

This is the same Joe Biden who thinks he was running for president against a man named George.

The same Joe Biden who badly botched the first lines of the U.S. Declaration of Independence, stumbling over his words and then insisting, "You know the thing."

The same Joe Biden who said that a million Americans had died of Covid-19, that elections were held on Super Thursday, who insists we choose "truth over facts" and who lauded the "mayor of Massachusetts."

The same Joe Biden who could not tell the difference between his wife and his sister.

The same Joe Biden who is proud of his son for being kicked out of the U.S. Navy for drug abuse and has gone on to take cocaine addiction and alcohol abuse to a high art.

The same Joe Biden who thinks there are 700 million women in the American work force.

The same Joe Biden who takes credit for preventing you from inserting more than one magazine at a time into a firearm and insists we need to have our children listen to a phonograph every night to make sure they don't underperform in school or end up in jail.

The list goes on and on, but the point is that, were Joe Biden NOT senile, he would not have been elected. He is the perfect vessel for the potential radical left takeover of this nation. The good news, as Joe says, is that, waiting in the wings is an energetic "progressive" woman, California Sen. Kamala Harris, for whom he will gladly step aside should there be any "major philosophical differences." He'll just go to the doctor and have himself diagnosed with the senility we all know is in full flower inside his skull.

So, how will life be with a senile president? Maybe it won't be so bad. Maybe we will like him so much, the Democrats and Republicans will insist that all future presidential candidates have some type of severe cognitive malfunction. Maybe having a president do nothing for four years isn't such a bad thing. Honestly, life is pretty good here for hundreds of millions of Americans—maybe the best it has been in decades. So, if it ain't broke, don't fix it, Joe. And that is exactly what your resumé makes us believe you will accomplish: nothing. Our fingers are crossed.

As I write this in the waning days of December 2020, eyewitnesses say Mr. Trump has packed up his things and is vacating the White House. And, despite what the news media and U.S. intelligence agencies say and think about him, I am going to miss Donald Trump. For the first time in my life, a president talked seriously about the same issues that TBR founder Willis Carto harped on for decades: the idiocy of free trade, the use of tariffs as a way to level the playing field for American workers, the folly of foreign military intervention, the necessity of a nation to secure its own borders, controlling immigration into the U.S. so that only people with something to offer this nation—and who want to be Americans—are allowed in (preferably from European countries) and the plight of the shrinking American middle class. I must add that none of us here at TBR approves of some of Mr. Trump's more surprising policies, including his overtly amorous affection for the state of Israel or his pardoning of Israel's infamous spy Jonathan Pollard.

That being said, it's time for us to say "good-bye" to Donald Trump—at least for now—and watch Joe Biden carefully. Can he and his cohorts really ruin America in just four years? We'll find out. But one thing is for sure, we will see a switch from the "America first" rhetoric of Trump to the "America worst" sloganeering of the neo-liberals and their man Joe Biden, "the Conquering Zero." ❖

—PAUL ANGEL, Executive Editor

45th U.S. President Donald Trump holds up a fist beside First Lady Melania Trump after speaking at a campaign event for Republican Sens. David Perdue and Kelly Loeffler in Valdosta, Georgia, in early December. Now that Mr. Trump has "officially" lost the 2020 presidential election, his avid supporters want to know what's next for the brash billionaire, America and White people, in general. Many Whites see him as a powerful advocate of the "Silent Majority." REUTERS PHOTO

The Future for Whites in a Post-Trump America

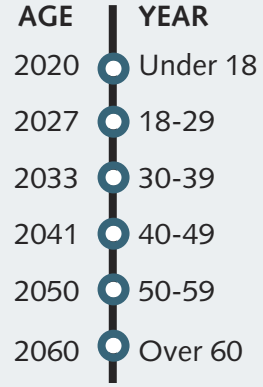
By Arthur Kemp

Millions of Americans were stunned by the outcome of the 2020 U.S. presidential election. Many passionately believe that the election was somehow stolen, and that it was impossible for addle-brained Joe Biden to have amassed over 81 million votes without some sort of fraud. While electoral fraud may possibly have taken place during the election, the reality is not quite so simple. This result, or similar results in the future, are the inevitable consequence of ongoing racial demographic change in America—a policy which has been promoted by both the Democratic and Republican parties.

A culture is a product of a people, and not the other way around. This means that a people create a culture, and a culture does not create a people. If a nation's population demographics change, then the culture that is dominant in that nation changes along with the population. The United States of America was founded by Europeans, and therefore reflected that fact for many decades. It was a European culture, transferred to the continent of North America because the nation's founding population was, of course, European—and mostly northern European at that.

The stark reality is that decades of non-European immigration, promoted and supported by both the Democratic and Republican parties, have significantly altered the population make-up of the United States.

Year When Whites Become a Minority by Age Group



William H. Frey analysis of U.S. Census population projections (revised 9-6-2018)

As revealed by a review of U.S. Census Bureau statistics[1] carried out by researchers at the Brookings Institute in 2018,[2] massive non-European immigration into America has resulted in a dramatic change in the nation's racial makeup. This change is even more marked in the younger generations. As the Brookings research showed, a majority of those under 18 years old in America in the year 2020 were non-White. In addition, by the year 2027—that is, in six years' time from this writing—the majority of people under age 29 in America will be non-White.

By 2033, just 12 years away from now, the majority of those under 39 years old will be non-White. Most significantly, by 2045—just 24 years away—Whites will form an absolute minority of the U.S. population.

Even these figures are likely not to tell the full story. This is because the U.S. Census Bureau has an extremely poor system of racial classification, which is based primarily upon self-identification and extremely nebulous and hopelessly inaccurate definitions.

The Census Bureau's definition of White, for example, reads as follows: "White: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa." This means, of course, that for their statistical purposes, millions of non-Whites are counted as "White" simply because there is no other category for them.[3]

In addition, the U.S. Census Bureau has no definition of "Hispanic." This is, of course, for the particularly good reason that there is no "Hispanic race" as such, but rather a highly varied group with disparate racial origins which include European, American Indian and African (from the slave-trading era) and, in the majority of cases, a mixture of two or all three of those groups.

All of this results in even greater confusion over how the Census Bureau defines "White." This is most prominently visible in national crime

statistics as reported by the FBI, which classify all "Hispanic" crime as "White crime," effectively blaming MS-13 and other gang crime on actual White people.

RACIAL DEMOGRAPHY

It does not really matter what the exact figures are. The reality is that Whites are rapidly sliding towards minority status. Whites are already a minority in scores of major metropolitan areas of the U.S., such as Washington, D.C., New York City, Chicago, Los Angeles, Detroit, Philadelphia and many, many other cities.

This profound demographic change lies at the heart of the millions of votes that Biden received in 2020. Exit polls conducted at the time of the election revealed this in clear detail:

- 58% of Whites voted for Trump, whereas 41% of Whites voted for Biden;
- 87% of Blacks voted for Biden, whereas 12% of Blacks voted for Trump;
- 65% of "Latino" voters cast ballots for Biden, whereas 32% of "Latino" voters cast ballots for Trump.[4]

It is worth repeating once again that the definition of "White" is a serious problem even in these exit polls. Perhaps the best example of this issue took place in the high pro-Biden turnout amongst "Arab-American" voters in several key Michigan counties. There, according to the Arab American Institute and the Wayne County Clerk's Office, more than 70% of the Arab vote went to Biden, which, together with "Black voters in big Michigan cities ultimately pushed Biden over the edge."[5] There is no category for "Arab" on the official census forms, so that group is counted as "White" for all official purposes.

It will also come as no surprise for readers to learn that the major claims of electoral fraud all took place in heavily non-White cities such as Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Raleigh, Atlanta and Milwaukee. One of the Biden campaign's top lawyers, Robert F. Bauer, is on record saying that the Trump campaign's claims of electoral fraud were a "remarkably brazen attempt to disenfranchise Black voters" and was "straight-out discriminatory behavior."[6]

When all of these racial demographic figures are considered, it is not unreasonable to conclude that it would have been surprising had Trump won an outright majority in 2020—even if there had been no fraud whatsoever. Furthermore, it is also clear that if the Republican Party had not lost the presidency in 2020, they will most certainly lose in 2024.

In order to gain a fuller understanding of exactly how this process has taken place—and what it means for the future of White Americans—it is necessary to first come to a revisionist understanding of the Trump presidency.

Many White Americans—even if subconsciously—believed that Trump was either the savior of White America or at least the protector of "traditional" America. There are also significant numbers of racially conscious White Americans who believed much the same. In reality, Trump was, in this author's opinion, nothing of the sort.

THE REAGAN YEARS

To be fair on Trump, he has never actually claimed to be on the side of White people. Trump is in fact merely the latest iteration of a race-denying conservative tradition which dates to at least the time of Ronald Reagan.

It is now often forgotten that it was Reagan who, in 1986, signed the Immigration Reform and Control Act—a bill which contained the very first ever mass blanket amnesty for illegal immigrants. That law declared that any illegal immigrant who had entered the country before 1982 qualified for amnesty and citizenship. This resulted in nearly 3 million illegal immigrants—mostly from Mexico and Central America—gaining instant legal status in America, and particularly in California and southern border states.

It is also significant that this first blanket illegal immigration amnesty bill was put forward by a Republican conservative and not a "progressive" Democrat.

Reagan's blanket amnesty was merely a continuation of the aftereffects of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965, signed into law by the Democrat President Lyndon B. Johnson. That act abolished the National Origins Formula, which had been in place since the passing of the Immigration Act of 1924, which actively prevented non-Northwestern European immigration to America.

How is it, then, that both the Democratic and Republican parties are in league with each other over this policy? How is it possible that both these parties actively endorse Black and Hispanic rights, but actively eschew any mention of White rights? How is it possible that both parties actively endorse the existence of a Congressional Black Caucus (CBC), a Congressional Hispanic Caucus (CHC), a Jewish Republican Committee, a National Jewish Democratic Council and so on—but no one dares to even discuss a Congressional White Caucus or a White Republican Committee or a National White Democratic Council?

CONTROLLING THE DEBATE

The reason why both parties are the same can be found in the explanation of how the Jewish lobby goes to work in politics, as revealed by the ex-Israeli and pro-Palestinian peace activist Gilad Atzmon.[7]As that brave writer revealed, the Jewish lobby takes over the "left" and "right" wings of the mainstream political spectrum. The "political debate" of the day then becomes a debate between "right-wing Jews" and "left-wing Jews," or, put in Israeli terms, a debate between the Likud Party faction and the Israeli Labour Party faction.

Winston Churchill also spotted this phenomenon in his famous 1920 *Illustrated Sunday Herald* article titled "Zionism Versus Bolshevism: A Strug-

gle for the Soul of the Jewish People." In that article, Churchill argued that the Jews were split into three camps: a Zionist group, a Bolshevist group—who together formed the vast majority of Jews—and a third "loyal" Jews group, which was a minority.

Churchill's accurate summary of the situation is equally applicable to the American political spectrum today. The Republican Party is representative of the "right-wing" Jewish lobby, while the Democratic Party represents the "left-wing" Jewish lobby.

The end result of this "right-wing, left-wing" Jewish dichotomy is that the mainstream political debate is always only an internal fight between left- and right-wing Jews. European Americans—and all other Americans—stand idly by on the sidelines as spectators, while Sheldon Adelson-financed "right-wing" puppets slug it out with Haim Saban/George Soros-financed "left-wing" puppets over what are essentially Jewish interests. European interests are never even up for discussion.

It would be a serious mistake to think that there is any significant difference between these two groups as far as European-American interests are concerned.

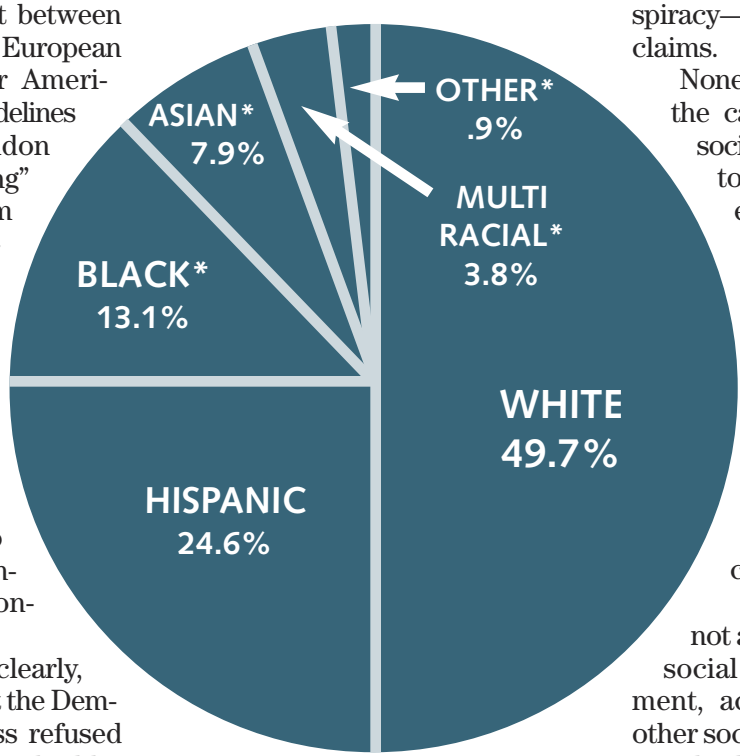
This can be seen most clearly, for example, in the way that the Democratic-controlled Congress refused to supply funds to Trump to build a border wall with Mexico—while simultaneously providing billions and billions of dollars to Israel, which builds massive border walls to keep all non-Jews out of that Jews-only country.

Another way in which this collusion can be seen is in U.S. foreign policy. It is not necessary here to point out that both Republican and Democratic administrations, going back decades, have always been engineered by the Jewish lobby to put Israel's interests first, even, if need be, starting illegal and immoral wars such as the invasion of Iraq or bombing Syrian forces fighting ISIS.

INHERENT PARTY BELIEFS

This effective control of the political debate means that the interests of European Americans are never put first by any of these parties, as the sad record of anti-White discrimination in federal policy and programs proves beyond any doubt.[8]

U.S. Racial Population Profile Projected for the Year 2045



*Non-Hispanic members of race.

William H. Frey analysis of U.S. Census population projections.

In addition, both the Republican and Democratic parties are entirely committed to the policy of race denial (once again only developing a blind spot when it comes to the overtly racially based immigration and social policies of Israel). This refusal to recognize race as a socially significant factor is the basis of all claims of "systemic racism."

There is no doubt that Blacks and most other non-Whites—with the notable exception of certain northeast Asian racial groups—are "worse off" than Whites on all social indicators. Readers will be familiar with many of the statistics: There are more Blacks in jail then in college; Blacks and Hispanics have a higher crime rate than Whites; Blacks and Hispanics are on average poorer than Whites; and so on and so forth, *ad infinitum*.

As outlined in my book *The War Against Whites*,[9] the causes of these disparities are biological in nature, and not something generated by Whites as some sort of fantastic conspiracy—as the anti-White movement claims.

Nonetheless, the denial of race as the cause of these unbridgeable socio-economic differences leads to Whites being blamed … for everything! Apparently, there is some vast White conspiracy that always ensures that non-Whites have higher crime rates, lower academic achievements, suffer from economic backwardness etc. The *Oprah Show* even once hosted an obese Black woman blaming Black obesity rates on the stress caused by "White racism."

By pretending that race is not a determinant of intelligence, social status, economic achievement, academic ability and every other social indicator one could mention, both the Republican and Democratic parties are the cause of institutionalized anti-White racism.

It is therefore vital for all European-Americans to understand that there is no difference between the Republican and Democratic parties on the two make-or-break issues confronting America, namely race and the power of the Jewish lobby.

Anyone who therefore looks toward the Republican Party or "Trumpism" as the "Great White Hope" is therefore going to be sorely disappointed.

THE FUTURE OF THE GOP

If there was one thing that became evident from the outcome of the 2020 presidential elections, it was that the Republican Party is also now even more committed to "diversity" than ever before.

Of course, following the left wing's lead, "diversity" is always meant to be used against Whites. In this regard, it is important to understand that there are never calls for more "diversity" for Black areas, only for those which are majority White.

Even as polls closed in November 2020, the Republican Party was boasting about how many homosexuals, Blacks, "Latinos" and others had voted for it[10]—once again refusing to even mention that White voters had given Trump the vast, overwhelming, majority of his votes.

WHAT NOW?

If both Republican and Democratic Parties are rotten to the core, then the question can therefore be legitimately asked: What now for White Americans?

Firstly, it must be clear to all rational-minded people that democracy, or the traditional two-party electoral system, offers no hope of salvation for White America. The Third World invasion is now so extensive that it is impossible to win a plurality of votes in elections.

In fact, if it had not been for the principle of disproportional representation built into the Electoral College and the U.S. Senate, it would have already long since been impossible for the Republican Party to have held onto the Senate for as long as it did, or for Trump to have even won the 2016 election.

As the demographic change continues, so this issue will become more and more obvious. In this regard, it is significant to point out that the four years of the Trump administration from 2016 to 2020 did nothing to prevent this change from proceeding—as the more than 800,000 Hispanic voters coming on to the poll books every year vividly demonstrates.[11]

TWO PATHS

There are therefore essentially two paths open to White Americans.

The first is to do nothing, and just let things slide so that Whites become a minority in the country their ancestors founded. This will inevitably lead to America becoming a larger version of present-day South Africa, which contains a shrinking White minority, hated and despised because they still are the only ones who can create wealth and progress—blamed for all non-White failures to achieve, and subjected to ever-increasing violent criminality as the have-nots seize what little the Whites have left.

The second option is for European political activists to finally understand that the only manner in which they can assure their survival is through a radical re-understanding of the relationship between race, political power and demographics.

Whites will not survive as a minority. Survival can only be achieved by being a majority in your own geographically defined region.

And here is the good news—at last. Despite the grim-sounding demographic projections outlined earlier, Whites are only shrinking when expressed as a percentage of the entire population, and not in real numbers. In fact, there are possibly more Americans of European descent than ever before, and this fact must never be forgotten.

Astute political activists must therefore take heart from this fact, learn the relationship between race and demographics, and bring this principle to practical application. This means not relying on "Trumpism" to save them—it will not—but instead to start actively working towards geographic consolidation. Politically conscious European-Americans will have to start actively congregating in certain areas, with the aim of being a majority and, eventually, edging towards secession as the rest of the U.S. declines into Third World status.

This is the ultimate law of nature: Those who form the majority population in a territory determine the nature of the civilization in that region.

There are, of course, huge stumbling blocks on this path. An aggressive far-left administration, inherently hostile mass media and other factors will make this task difficult. But, before the nay-sayers dismiss it as impossible, they would do well to answer the question: What else do they propose? What other choices are there?

The road to European-American survival will not be easy. But it is a path which must be trod, because the alternative is endless night. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 "Older People Projected to Outnumber Children for First Time in U.S. History," US Census Bureau, Release Number CB18-41, March 13, 2018.

2 "The US will become 'minority white' in 2045, Census projects: Youthful minorities are the engine of future growth," William H. Frey, The Brookings Institution, Washington DC, March 14, 2018.

3 "Race," *Frequently Asked Questions*, US Census Bureau, October 16, 2020.

4 America's Choice 2020, Presidential Election, National Results, "Exit Polls," *CNN*, November 10, 2020.

5 "Higher Arab American turnout in 2020 could have helped Biden win Michigan, while Black voters and other young voters of color led the way in the battleground state," *Business Insider*, November 5, 2020.

6 "Anger builds in Black community over Trump's claims of voter fraud in big cities," *The Washington Post*, November 21, 2020.

7 See Gilad Atzmon's books *The Wandering Who?: A Study of Jewish Identity Politics*, Zero Books, 2011; and *Being in Time: A Post-Political Manifesto*, Skyscraper Publications, 2017.

8 See "Chapter 15. Advantage, Nonwhites—How the Establishment Discriminates Against Whites," in *The War Against Whites: The Racial Psychology Behind the Anti-White Hatred Sweeping the West*, Arthur Kemp. Ostara Publications, 2020.

9 *Ibid.*

10 See for example, "How Trump Grew His Support Among Latinos," *The Atlantic*, November 9, 2020.

11 Making sense of the election, *Penn Today*, November 11, 2020.

Arthur Kemp is a Rhodesian historian, author, editor and publisher. He is the author of *March of the Titans: A History of the White Race*, one of the most important books ever written. (See page 54 for an ad.) Kemp is also the owner of Ostara Publications, a publisher of hundreds of books about White history from all periods in time.

The War Against Whites

The Racial Psychology Behind the Anti-White Hatred Sweeping the West

The War Against Whites is a penetrating study by Arthur Kemp that reveals that the Black Lives Matter (BLM) ideologues do not seek "racial equality," but rather the total destruction of White civilization. Kemp explains that BLM is driven by a deep, underlying mass psychosis that falsely blames White people for all problems encountered by non-Whites trying to fit into a First-World society.

Dealing with genetic traits—IQ, character, psychology and behavior—which are the true causes of racial disparities in crime, socio-economic status, education, and health—this book refutes the claim that "systemic racism," a code word for "blame Whitey," is the cause of non-White failure around the globe.

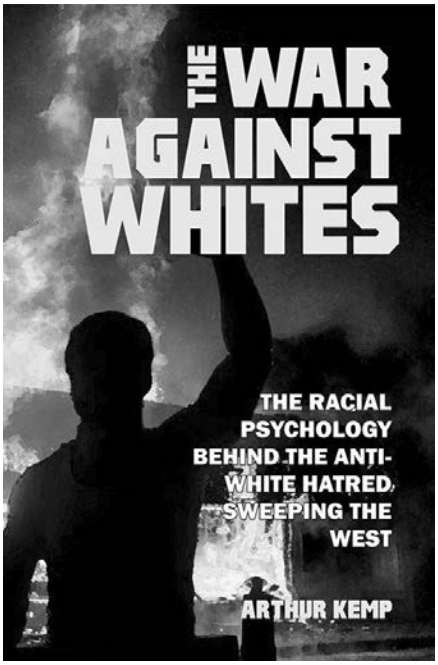
Starting with a complete review of the George Floyd incident—which, using medical and scientific records, conclusively shows that Floyd died from a narcotic overdose and not police restraint—this work covers it all …

• Dissects the myth that police in the U.S. are "killing Blacks," showing that, in proportion to vastly differing racial arrest records, more Whites than Blacks are killed by American police—and that almost all incidents are linked to criminal activity;

• Shows that Blacks are being shot down and murdered *en masse* in the U.S.—but by other Blacks, and not by "racist" Whites;

• Shows through official crime records in the U.S., the UK, Netherlands, France, Sweden, Germany, Austria, Norway, Australia and South Africa, that Whites are overwhelmingly the victims of non-White crime;

• Analyzes—and rejects—the claim that "poverty causes crime" by showing that the poverty distribution among racial groups in the U.S. does not match their crime rates;



• Provides a thorough refutation of the "environment causes behavior" argument;

• Shows that low IQ has been conclusively linked to crime rates—among all races—and that, because of the racial IQ distribution, those races with average lower IQs will have a larger number of criminally inclined individuals;

• Shows the link between schizophrenia, the "aggression gene" and violent crime. These inherited traits are unevenly distributed between the races. All these factors cause racial crime rate differences, not "systemic racism";

• Reviews how racial demographic change inevitably results in differing interpretations of history, and how Black history is being invented to replace White history as this change takes place;

• Reviews the true history of slavery in America, showing that Blacks bear greater responsibility for the inhumanity of the slave trade (because they were the ones who sold Africans into slavery and proportionally owned far more Black slaves than did Whites in colonial America);

• Reveals how Whites are blamed for all problems experienced by non-Whites, including criminality, educational failure, infant mortality and, absurdly, even non-White obesity levels;

• Reveals that the establishment, far from being "systemically racist," in fact actively discriminates against Whites on a social, economic and political level, giving non-Whites the advantage through affirmative action, "minority set-asides," and job reservation;

• Shows how the physical dispossession of Europeans from their homelands through mass immigration is a reality and that it will lead to the extinction of White Western civilization;

• Finally, provides the only solution through which racial conflict can be avoided and all cultures can exist in peace and harmony.

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THE NAKED COMMUNIST

Too many dismissed the warnings Christian author W. Cleon Skousen offered in his 1958 book. Now his predictions have become reality before our very eyes.

By Mark Roland

The Marxist monstrosity that W. Cleon Skousen laid bare 63 years ago in his book *The Naked Communist* is more dangerous today than it was when he wrote about it in 1958. Just last year, organized mobs of far-left Antifa and "Black Lives Matter" rioters burned and looted major American cities, reducing business districts and urban areas to war zones more resembling a Third World hot spot than the United States. These latter-day Bolsheviks are direct descendants of their far-more-subtle predecessors exposed by Skousen, decades ago.

For example, Skousen tells of the famous movie actress Olivia de Havilland, still remembered for her performance in 1939's *Gone With the Wind*. Less well known was her role as a financial bankroller of something called "the Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions." There was, however, nothing "independent" about this bogus "committee," because it was a front for the Communist Party. Like many Hollywood leftists then and since, De Havilland lived in a gaudy mansion

W. CLEON SKOUSEN

and enjoyed the high life, while paying hypocritical lip-service to people impoverished by the Depression from which her great wealth isolated her. She was fanatically dedicated to the Red revolution in America, and its local leaders knew how to inflate the famous actress's ego with flattery as a means of winning her not insubstantial financial support.

But unknown to her or her unsavory comrades, their meetings had been recorded from beginning to end by federal agents. Skousen obtained an edited version made of the local Communist leaders speaking when she was absent. "He discovered that behind her back, these so-called 'friends' mocked and ridiculed her naïveté, referring to her with profane names, etc."[1] After arranging for her to privately hear the audio tape, she was livid and vowed never to go back to the Stalinist Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

Skousen's son, Paul, told how "he asked her to divulge everything she knew about the party's plans to infiltrate the Hollywood unions and he would make sure that some of the information was leaked to the press. Then she would return to the next meeting pretending to be incensed that somebody was talking to the FBI, and declare that she refused to donate another penny until the dirty spy, whoever he was, is rooted out and dealt with. The star did just that and was able to separate from the group without creating suspicion. Her subsequent suspicions about the Citizens' Committee led Ms. de Havilland and other Hollywood supporters to resign from that group as well."[2]

Born in Canada, in 1913, the multi-talented W. Cleon Skousen was a Bible and constitutional scholar, teacher, author, lecturer and more. He attended college in the U.S., graduating from George Washington University Law School. From 1935 to 1951, Skousen worked for the FBI. In 1960 he began an aggressive speaking schedule, giving more than 300 lectures in one year on a variety of subjects. Above, Skousen (left) is shown receiving an award and shaking hands with Cecil B. DeMille for work he and the famed filmmaker did together on *The Ten Commandments*. Allegedly it was DeMille who came up with the term "naked communist" after reading Skousen's manuscript. Skousen used that term as the title of his most famous book.

SKOUSEN IN THE FBI

Skousen's career in the Federal Bureau of Investigation spanned 16 years. "He started out on the lowest rung, as a messenger," according to Paul. "Soon, he became a trainer, an administrator over various groups of agents, firearms instructor, police instructor, inspector's aide and supervisor over the 25-man communications section."[3]

Born in 1913, in Raymond, Alberta, Canada, Skousen moved with his U.S.-citizen parents to California when he was a child. In the late 1930s, he went to work for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, a "New Deal" program surreptitiously copied after Benito Mussolini's subsidization of farmers.[4] In 1940, Skousen graduated from George Washington University Law School (Washington, D.C.), allowing him to practice law in the District of Columbia before the District Court of Appeals and the U.S. Supreme Court.

In 1956, after leaving the FBI, he was hired to serve as Salt Lake City's police chief in the wake of a serious scandal. Skousen was universally praised for his successful efforts in restoring the department's public confidence. In 1960, he raided an illegal poker club, where newly elected mayor J. Bracken Lee was in attendance. Lee fired the effective reformer, condemning Skousen's enforcement of anti-gambling laws as "Gestapo-like," adding that Skousen "ran the police department in exactly the same manner as the Communists in Russia operated their government."[5] But the National Center for Constitutional Studies in Washington, D.C. demonstrated that Skousen had eliminated all sources of illegal activity in the city within three years. After he was fired for doing his job, Skousen's model police programs were dismantled and crime increased, on the average, by 22%.[6]

He then founded the All-American Society, which *Time* magazine condemned in 1961 as an "exemplar of the far-right ultras."[7] Among its proposals the magazine editors found particularly loathsome was elimination of the federal income tax, dissolving the Federal Reserve System and suspending diplomatic relations with Communist China. In 1987, the California government was about to make Skousen's latest release, *The Making of America*, a textbook for state schools, when it was suddenly withdrawn at the loud behest of news media liberals. They fumed that its pages contained the words, "the emancipation of human beings from slavery is an ongoing struggle. Slavery is not a racial problem. It is a human problem."[8]

The crusading equalitarians were mightily offended, because such statements deflected sympathy from Blacks, whose former slavery alone was significant, and tended to excuse slaveholders, who were invariably White. In other words, non-Negro slaves never existed, at least in the liberal mind. Worse, other lines from *The Making of America* were excoriated as "border-line anti-Semitism," even though the word "Jew" was never mentioned: "Power from any source tends to create an appetite for additional power. It was almost inevitable that the super-rich would

one day aspire to control not only their own wealth, but the wealth of the whole world. Human beings are treated *en masse* as helpless puppets on an international chess board, where giants of economic and political power subject them to wars, revolution, civil strife, confiscation, subversion, indoctrination, manipulation and outright deception as it suits their fancy and their concocted schemes for world domination."[9]

Skousen passed away on January 9, 2006, just 11 days short of his 93rd birthday, but not before *The Naked Communist*, his *magnum opus* "became a national bestseller, with copies appearing on the shelves of more than a million homes across America."[10] The first printing quickly sold out in just a few months. Shortly after, the second was on its way, and the third was almost sold out before it even came off the presses. Within two years, the press runs grew from 10,000 copies to 20,000, and, at one point, the book was printed in lots of 50,000. Three years after its first publication, W. Cleon Skousen's book was selling an average of 1,000 copies per day and had already entered its 11th printing.

Praise for *The Naked Communist* poured in from all corners. The Chinese ambassador to the U.S. wrote: "In stripping Communism of its aura of 'rationalism' and 'inevitability', and exposing it in all its naked ugliness, you have charted a course of action for the free world in this crucial period of human history." The American Bar Association recommended it in its 1958 Annual Report. The U.S. Army Intelligence School listed it as recommended reading.

In July 2014, Dr. Ben Carson, candidate two years later for U.S. president in the Republican primaries, told Fox News audiences, "*The Naked Communist* lays out the whole progressive agenda. You would think that by reading it that it was written last year. It shows what the progressives are trying to do to the American family."[11]

EXPOSING COMMUNIST GOALS

In his book, Skousen posited 45 Communist goals for the internal conquest of the United States. Prophetically and ominously, most of them—such as seizure of all forms of public information and capture of the Democrat Party— have already come to pass. Others are in the final phases of completion: "Get control of the schools. Use them as transmission belts for socialism and Communist propaganda. Soften the curriculum. Get control of teachers' associations. Put the Party line in textbooks. Gain control of all student newspapers. Use student riots to foment public protests against programs or organizations, which are under Communist attack. Continue discrediting American culture by degrading all forms of artistic expression. Discredit the American Founding Fathers. Present them as selfish aristocrats, who had no concern for the common man. An American Communist cell was told to 'eliminate all good sculpture from parks and buildings, substitute shapeless, awkward and meaningless forms'."[12]

Although privately printed, because mainstream publishers refused to touch it, the book was an instant success, so much so the author was in

In 2020, Marxist Black Lives Matter radicals hit the streets to cause mayhem and destruction.

popular demand. "Skousen usually gave 100 to 200 speeches a year all across the country." One of his immediate supervisors said of him, "He is one of the best speakers in the Bureau. He is thoroughly loyal and thoroughly enthusiastic."[13]

To date, *The Naked Communist* has sold almost 2 million copies, thereby affirming its 21st-century relevance and permanent place in the American library. And, if you want to figure out what the radical wing of the Democrat Party has in store for us, a thorough reading of *The Naked Communist* will let you know—if you have the stomach for it. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 Skousen, W. Cleon. *The Naked Communist: Exposing Communism and Restoring Freedom*. UT: Izzard Ink Publishing Company. 2017 reprint of the 1958 original. The book (softcover, 452 pages, #878, $27 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.) is available from The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit www.BarnesReview.com. TBR subscribers may take 10% off the retail price of the book.

2 *Ibid.*

3 *Ibid.*

4 Joseph, Frank. *Mussolini's War, Years of Triumph*, Volume I. Washington, D.C.: The Barnes Review, 2018. Softcover, 275 pages, #808, $27 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit www.BarnesReview.com.

5 "Romney's Radical Roots." August 6, 2007. www.nationalreview.com.

6 nccs.net/blogs/articles.

7 "In Memoriam of W. Cleon Skousen." Newsletter. National Center for Constitutional Studies. February 2006. nccs.net/blogs/articles.

8 Skousen, W. Cleon. *The Making of America: The Substance and Meaning of the Constitution*. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Constitutional Studies; 2nd edition, 1985.

9 *Ibid.*

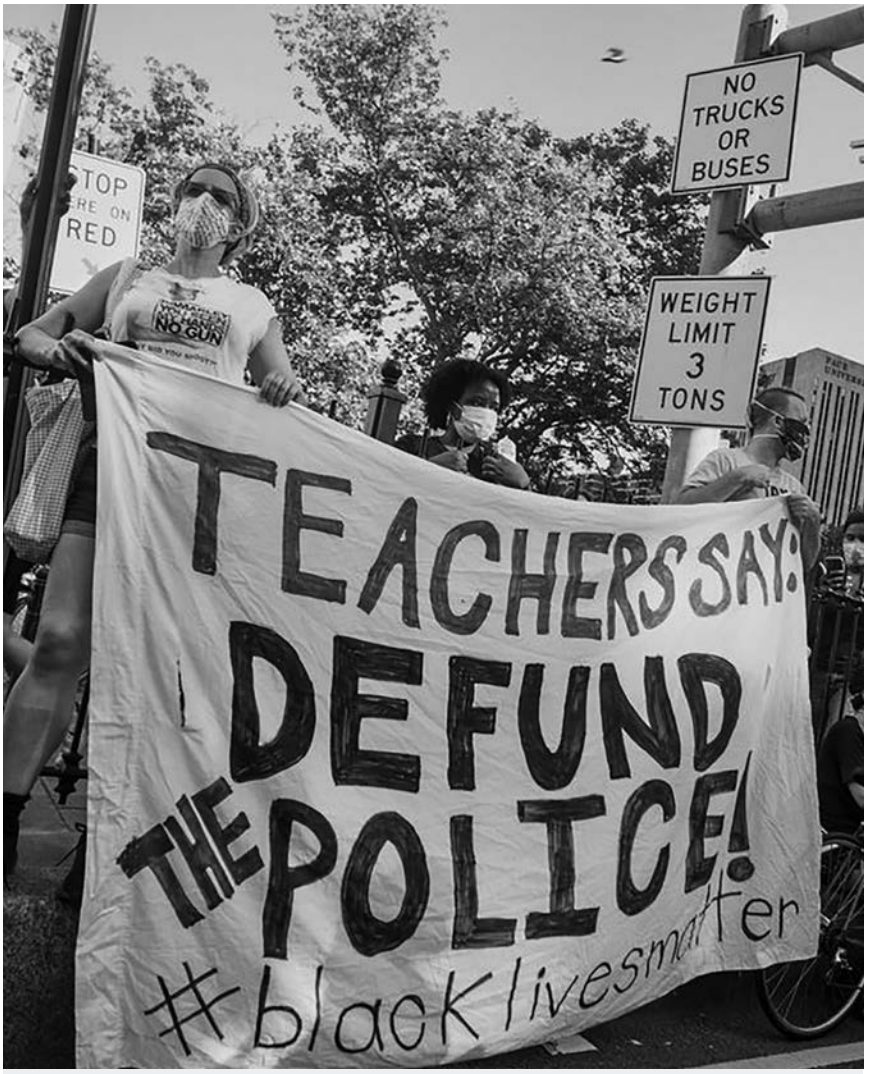
10 *The Naked Communist*, *op. cit.*

11 *Ibid.*

12 *Ibid.*

13 For a brief sample of Skousen's public presentation style, see Youtube: "Cleon Skousen—The Time He Was the Most Scared."

Marc Roland is a self-educated expert on WWII and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a freelance book and music reviewer. Roland has written dozens of articles for TBR. To review them, access the yearly author/subject index found in the back of each year's November/December issue of TBR.



Shouting slogans and holding signs demanding the "defunding of police," Black Lives Matter adherents gathered in droves across the United States to decry "police brutality" and "systemic racism." These exact same terms were bandied about in the 1960s and 1970s in America by groups like the Black Panthers and Weather Underground terrorists. Back then, the media was willing to call a spade a spade and were not afraid to call these groups a threat to domestic tranquility. If you look around America today, what you will see is the obvious resurgence of Marxist and socialist ideology and the same exact rhetoric being flung around. To his credit, W. Cleon Skousen and his book *The Naked Communist* exposed the Bolshevik/Communist threat 60 years ago. Skousen's book has gained even more pertinence in the light of modern events. If you are interested in finding out why the Communist agenda never died and how it has gained such popularity today, order *The Naked Communist: Exposing Communism & Restoring Freedom* (softcover, 452 pages, #878, $27 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.) from TBR. See page 84 for a handy TBR ordering form.

LEOPOLD II

Europe's Most Hated Hero

Despite his great cultural accomplishments, the mob has decided that any physical monuments that bear his name must be toppled

By Dr. Edward DeVries

In the United States, cities and towns all across the fruited plain were set ablaze by Antifa and Black Lives Matter rioters, while at the same time, in both the United States and in Europe, Black Lives Matter thugs tore down monuments almost as fast as they could shoplift rope and crow bars.

Here in the United States, the historic personages who have had the greatest number of monuments desecrated, defaced, and/or torn down were Italian explorer Christopher Columbus, followed by Catholic missionary Father Junipero Serra. In Europe, that honor has been given to King Leopold II.

But who was Leopold II?

Leopold II was the longest reigning monarch in Belgium's history. He was king from 1865 to 1909. According to the social justice snowflakes over at Wikipedia he was the murderous King of the Congo Free State, where he allegedly slaughtered millions of Black people while extracting the country's wealth to pad his personal bank account.

It is true that Leopold II established the Congo Free State (known today as the Democratic Republic of the Congo) in 1885. But Leopold never so much as stepped foot on African soil. For the brief time that he governed in the Congo, he ruled it from Belgium, in the same manner Elizabeth II now rules over the 53 formerly British Commonwealth nations.

KING LEOPOLD II

"Reformers" in the Belgian government wanted to see the Belgian Congo governed by bureaucrats as an economic colony of the Belgian state. Although Leopold personally owned the Congo region, he quickly agreed to that idea and transferred power and ownership accordingly.

Even if the Congo Reform Association's academic research is correct—that Belgium's colonization of the Congo saw as many as 10 million Congolese killed—to attribute those deaths directly to Leopold is simply unfair, especially when the great majority of those deaths occurred in the years after Leopold abdicated governance of the Congo to the Belgian state's bureaucrats. Furthermore, while some of the soldiers and colonial leaders were known for vicious punishments—like the cutting off of hands for anything they deemed a crime—Leopold himself never condoned such actions. Historians have also had a hard time determining just how many Congolese people died of African sleeping sickness and smallpox, diseases which could easily account for half or more of those who allegedly died during Leopold's time as king.

And while slavery may have regrettably contributed to the labor force that made millions of dollars as

A statue of Leopold II is torn down in Ghent, Belgium, placed on palettes and readied for its future in mothballs.

the area's rubber and ivory industries developed, much of that period—in fact, virtually all of it—was after and not during Leopold's rule. Leopold was also a driving force behind the creation of the Force Publique, a multi-racial armed force whose mission it was to wipe out the trade in Black slaves by Muslim-Arab rulers. [See TBR, September/October 2020. —Ed.]

Gillian Mathys, a historian at Ghent University, points out, "Much of the money that not only Leopold II but many enterprises gathered [during the time of] the Congo Free State is still visible in the public sphere." In Ostend, Brussels and throughout Europe there are still many buildings and roads commissioned and paid for by Leopold II. This is why he is still known as "the Builder King." And this is why, after his death, so many monuments were erected in his honor, and buildings, streets and towns renamed for him. Perhaps some of those building and road projects were financed by money coming from the colony in the Congo? But is that a good enough reason to tear down every effigy of the man?

No doubt, Leopold II could have done some things differently. But that does not change the fact that he, like Columbus, was a visionary. Both men could see well beyond their years. And, like Columbus, King Leopold left the world far better off than it was when he entered into it. The buildings and roads that he commissioned still serve us today, as do the sea routes and maps of Columbus. Like Columbus, has Leopold II been judged for his own actions—or has his memory been unfairly burdened with all of the sins of his entire nation's colonial past?

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

• Leopold II (1747-1792) was Holy Roman emperor from 1790 to 1792.

• Made Florence a citadel of the Enlightenment.

• Put down a revolt in the Austrian Netherlands.

• Came to terms with Hungarian rebels.

• Negotiated the Convention of Reichenbach with Prussia.

• Ended the war with the Turks, reacquiring Belgrade and Walachia.

• Signed the Treaty of Pillnitz with Prussia.

• Created the Force Publique to wipe out Arab slaving in Africa.

• Universal male suffrage was passed.

• Oversaw construction of the Hippodrome Wellington Racetrack, the Royal Galleries, Maria Hendrikapark, the Royal Museum for Central Africa, the Cinquantenaire triumphal arch and park, the Duden Park, the Royal Greenhouses, the Japanese Tower, Chinese Pavillion, the Villa Leopolda and the Antwerpen-Centraal railway station. ❖

A pastor and in-demand traveling speaker, ***Dr. Edward DeVries*** is the editor of the Dixie Heritage Newsletter and a contributing editor at TBR. He is the author of 30 books including the two-volume *Glory in Grey*. He is also the host of The Barnes Review Radio's "TBR History Hour." Please check it out at BarnesReview.com.

Otto Skorzeny, SS-Obersturmbannführer (lieutenant colonel) in the Waffen-SS, was history's leading exponent of unconventional commando warfare. Here "Scarface Skorzeny" is shown wearing his Knight's Cross, 1943.

Otto Skorzeny
Commando Extraordinaire

TBR has mentioned many times over the years this daring soldier and gentleman, Otto Skorzeny, but we decided that it was time to dedicate a full-length article to one of the great special operations geniuses in the history of modern warfare.

By John Wear, J.D.

Otto Skorzeny was one of the most colorful men of the Third Reich and its most successful special operations commander. Skorzeny made it clear why he fought so hard when World War II appeared to be lost:

> The Allied conference at Casablanca made the greatest impression on all thinking men in the Axis countries. Our enemies made "unconditional surrender" their declared war aim. Now we knew where we stood. I absolutely refused to consider the possibility of anything but a German victory. Both as men and soldiers, we had no other alternative.[1]

This article will examine some of Skorzeny's special missions and his good fortune in surviving World War II and its aftermath.

BENITO MUSSOLINI'S RESCUE

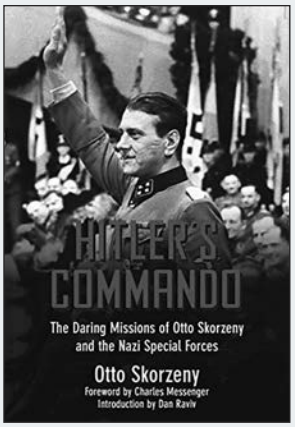
Skorzeny was ordered on July 26, 1943 to fly to Adolf Hitler's headquarters. After interviewing Skorzeny and five other officers, Hitler said, "The other gentlemen may go. I want you to stay, Capt. Skorzeny." Hitler proceeded to tell Skorzeny that he had been selected to head a top-secret mission to rescue Benito Mussolini from Allied captivity.[2]

Skorzeny first had to locate Mussolini. After several days of frustration, Skorzeny learned that Mussolini had been taken from the island of Ponza to the port of Spezia and from there to the island of Sardinia. After finding Mussolini on Sardinia, Skorzeny devised a plan to rescue him. However, the imprisoned Italian leader was flown off of Sardinia before Skorzeny could begin his rescue operation.[3]

Skorzeny's handful of intelligence people determined that Mussolini was held in a mountain hotel in the Campo Imperatore and was guarded by an Italian military unit. Aerial photographs of the hotel showed that a little triangular-shaped meadow was located just behind the hotel. Skorzeny realized that a dangerous glider landing on that meadow was the only possibility of rescuing Mussolini.[4]

Skorzeny used 12 gliders carrying 108 men for the rescue operation. Upon discovering that the triangular meadow was a steep hillside, Skorzeny decided to crash land the gliders and was able to alight within 50 feet of the hotel. The surprised and shocked sentries all complied with Skorzeny's order to raise their hands and surrender. Skorzeny was able to locate Mussolini without firing a shot. Not more than three or four minutes had passed before Il Duce was safely in German hands.[5]

Mussolini and Skorzeny then made an extremely dangerous plane flight to Rome. Upon reaching Rome they transferred to a more comfort-



Hitler's Commando

The Daring Missions of Otto Skorzeny and the Nazi Special Forces

Written by Otto Skorzeny
Foreword by Charles Messenger

Otto Skorzeny was Adolf Hitler's favorite soldier and Germany's top commando in World War II. He is one of the most famous men in the history of special forces. His extraordinary wartime career was one of high risk and adventure, and here he tells the full story. When Benito Mussolini was imprisoned in Italy in 1943, it was Skorzeny who successfully led the daring glider rescue, winning the Knight's Cross and promotion as a result. Skorzeny's talents were brought into play again when he was sent to Budapest to stop the Hungarian regent Adm. Miklos Horthy from signing a peace treaty with Stalin in 1944. Now dubbed "the most dangerous man in Europe" by the Allies, Skorzeny was awarded the German Cross in Gold. A few months later, he took a critical role in the Ardennes offensive with a controversial plan to raise a brigade disguised as Americans with captured U.S. tanks. A fascinating depiction of commando action, Skorzeny's memoirs are a key addition to special forces literature. Softcover, 244 pages, #887, ***$20*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695.

able Heinkel plane to fly to Vienna. Skorzeny wrote:

> It was clear to me that soldier's luck had been on our side and made no small contribution—particularly today. How easily things could have gone differently! When I thought of all our fortunate escapes, I could only feel intensely grateful to all my comrades who had volunteered to join me. But without their iron discipline and reckless courage nothing could have been achieved.[6]

Hitler congratulated Skorzeny on his rescue of Mussolini and awarded him the Knight's Cross. Hitler told Skorzeny, "You have performed a military feat that will become part of history."[7]

HORTHY'S RESCUE

Skorzeny was called by Hitler to the Wolf's Lair on September 10, 1944 to receive a new assignment. Hitler told Skorzeny: "We have secret information that Hungarian Regent Adm. [Miklos] Horthy is attempting to make contact with the Allies to negotiate a separate peace for Hungary. This would result in the loss of our troops in the area. He is not only trying to negotiate with the Western powers, but with Russia. He is going to surrender to them also."[8]

Hitler gave Skorzeny a written order with broad powers to prevent Hungary's surrender to the Allies. German police were informed about a meeting between the admiral's son, Miklos Horthy Jr., and Yugoslavian agents on October 10, 1944, but did not intervene. The next conference would be held on October 15, and it was feared that this conference would result in the surrender of Hungary to Allied forces. Skorzeny and German police were determined to prevent the completion of this conference.[9]

Hungarian soldiers fired at Skorzeny and other Germans when they attempted to break up the October 15 conference. German reinforcements came to the rescue and allowed German police officers to take away Adm. Horthy and another Hungarian in a truck. Skorzeny followed the truck and saw three companies of Hungarian troops fast approaching the truck. Skorzeny ran toward the officer who seemed to command the Hungarian troops and convinced the officer to halt his troops. This action allowed the Germans to fly Adm. Horthy from Budapest to Vienna.[10]

A special news bulletin was later broadcast over the Hungarian radio: "Hungary has concluded a separate peace treaty with Russia." It was now clear that Germany had to immediately launch countermeasures. A surprise attack was made by Skorzeny and his troops on Castle Hill early in the morning of October 16. Skorzeny convinced the commandant to order an immediate ceasefire and surrender the castle. The Germans had taken over Castle Hill with relatively few casualties on both sides. Germany and reluctant Hungary were now still Allies in the war.[11]

Skorzeny and Adm. Horthy had the opportunity to talk for more than two hours after the war when they were both prisoners of the Americans at the Palace of Justice in Nuremberg. Adm. Horthy told Skorzeny that his policies had always been friendly toward Germany, but difficulties at the end of the war had grown beyond his control. Skorzeny wrote that their conversation reinforced the old adage that both sides of a story are necessary to get to the truth of the matter.[12]

BATTLE OF THE BULGE

On October 22, 1944, Skorzeny met again with Hitler at the Wolf's Lair. Hitler congratulated Skorzeny on his fine work and said: "Today I must give you perhaps the most important order of your life. Until now, only a few persons know the details of a secret plan in which you will play a key role. In December, Germany is going to launch an offensive that will be decisive for the future of our country." This offensive became known as the Ardennes offensive or the Battle of the Bulge.[13]

In Skorzeny's liberation of Italian leader Benito Mussolini, his glider came to rest only a few yards from the front entrance of the Hotel Albert Rifugio. Having observed the landing from his second-story room window, Mussolini ran downstairs into the lobby, where he was confronted by the 6-foot-4-inch-tall German officer: "Duce, I have come to rescue you!" As they strode toward a waiting Luftwaffe airplane, the same Italian guards who had been Mussolini's captors until just minutes before passionately greeted him with the Fascist salute.

Hitler said that, in December, units under Skorzeny's command were to seize bridges in advance of German forces. This task was to be executed while wearing British and American uniforms. Hitler also said that "smaller German commandos, disguised in American uniforms, will infiltrate enemy lines in order to issue false orders, disrupt communication channels, and spread confusion among Allied troops."[14]

Gen. Alfred Jodl ordered Skorzeny to draw up a list of the personnel and materiel necessary for the mission. After he gave Jodl this information, Skorzeny had serious trouble obtaining the necessary men and equipment for the operation. Skorzeny was unable to obtain enough Germans fluent in the English language, and the required tanks, trucks, rifles and American clothing were not available in sufficient quantities. Skorzeny was convinced the mission was in serious trouble.[15]

The vital element of secrecy was also compromised by dozens of wild rumors circulating about the mission. After some deliberation with another officer, Skorzeny decided to let all the rumors circulate freely while he pretended to try to suppress them. He even went a step further and launched some additional false rumors. Skorzeny's reasoning was that Allied intelligence would become confused by the maze of differing reports that reached them.[16]

One rumor that circulated was that Skorzeny's unit would march to Paris with the intent of capturing the Allied Supreme Headquarters. This rumor reached Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters and caused the Allies to take extreme countermeasures. Eisenhower moved his quarters into a simple house where he was

Skorzeny believed that "all hope of a good future was lost with the death of Adolf Hitler." The German commando extraordinaire's most celebrated exploit occurred on September 12, 1943, when he abducted Benito Mussolini (second from left) from the Abruzzi Mountains. Word of the dramatic escape dominated headlines around the world, and even enemy commentators could scarcely conceal their admiration for the daring SS man. Another world leader he successfully kidnapped was Miklos Horthy (third from left), before the regent could defect with Hungary to the Allies. Forest Yeo-Thomas (far right) testified at Skorzeny's postwar trial, where Skorzeny was charged with wearing Allied uniforms in combat, that Britain's own Secret Service personnel often donned German uniforms. The Royal Air Force wing commander's courageous testimony freed Skorzeny and several of his comrades.

guarded by a large number of soldiers. These cordons extended far into the surrounding area. Eisenhower was virtually a prisoner in his own headquarters. The Americans also frantically searched for Skorzeny in France until the first days of February 1945.[17]

Skorzeny wrote that an intolerable lack of supplies existed during the Battle of the Bulge. He was badly wounded over one eye during the fighting. Hitler sent Skorzeny to his personal doctor, Dr. Stumpfegger, who bathed his wound in a strong infrared light and gave Skorzeny a number of injections to counteract the infection. Skorzeny's wound healed perfectly, and Hitler gave Skorzeny a new assignment on the Eastern Front.[18]

THE EASTERN FRONT

Skorzeny had fought in many battles on the Eastern Front during the first part of the war. Skorzeny wrote of the cunning and courage of Soviet soldiers:

> The natural talents of the Russian soldiers were on display here. During these night attacks they moved as securely as during the day, fought tenaciously and employed many devious tactics. After attacking they melted back into the forest. Initially, they were successful in wearing us down and inflicting severe losses. We established a special guard service and assembled a strong reserve, the latter strategically placed and kept in constant readiness to counter their nightly attacks. …
>
> Their futile attacks sickened us; their dead lay in mounds and were used as cover by the attacking troops. Our constant fire always brought their advance to a standstill. I was with [SS-Obersturmführer] Scheufele in his bunker for hours and constantly observed this sector. We were relieved to be able to stop their assaults, but the sight of the enemy dead was most disturbing. The Russians never attempted to retrieve their wounded; it was every man for himself. Their only salvation was to crawl away if they had been hit. The courage they displayed time and again, even in hopeless situations, was typical of future encounters.[19]

Skorzeny was gratified that some of his old comrades from Mussolini's rescue mission joined him on his new assignment. Their old battle cry, "No sweat," was on everybody's lips.[20]

Skorzeny's position as a division commander on the Eastern Front brought with it a multitude of new responsibilities. He had to care not only for his soldiers, but also for the civilians living in the division's area. Adequately supplying the troops continued to be difficult. Fortunately, a resourceful supply officer found a huge cache of Model 42 machine guns to supply Skorzeny's troops. The same supply officer found 12 75mm antitank guns near Soviet troops that had been written off by Berlin.[21]

As a divisional commander, Skorzeny was constantly on the move overseeing his defensive positions. He had to ensure that his newly established units could hold together well in combat. After numerous engagements with Soviet soldiers, Skorzeny reported that the men of his division were fighting splendidly.[22]

Inevitably, quantitatively superior Allied forces resulted in Germany's defeat. Skorzeny wrote that the thought of escaping to a foreign country, or even of suicide, was tempting. It would have been easy to reach a neutral country in a Junkers Ju 88 plane. However, Skorzeny had nothing to hide from his former enemies and felt

he had done nothing wrong. Skorzeny had served his fatherland and done his duty as a soldier; he chose to stay in Germany after the war and face Allied captivity.[23]

SKORZENY'S TRIAL

Skorzeny and eight other German prisoners were brought to trial on August 18, 1947 at Dachau. U.S. Army Col. Robert Durst was appointed as the chief lawyer for the defendants. Although Skorzeny initially believed that Durst hated all Germans, Skorzeny later changed his mind when Durst said to Skorzeny, "Skorzeny, I think you are innocent. Now that I am convinced of that I am determined to get you free of all charges." Skorzeny persuaded the other defendants to accept Durst as their chief defense counsel.[24]

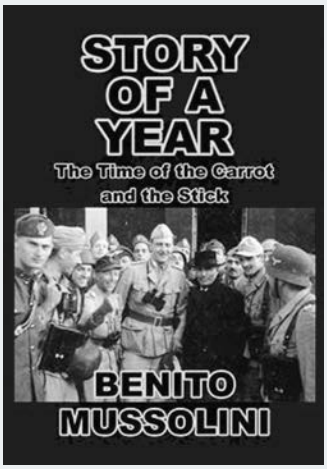
The American prosecutor summoned a German captain who accused Skorzeny of distributing poison bullets to his commandos to use against Americans during the Battle of the Bulge. The captain testified that he identified the poison bullets by a red ring around the case.

On cross-examination, Durst showed the captain a bullet with a red ring around the case and asked, "Is this the type of bullet you are speaking of?" The captain said "Yes." It only took Durst a few minutes to get the captain to admit that the bullet in Durst's hand was a waterproof bullet, and that the poison bullets were entirely different in appearance. The captain confessed he had lied to the court.[25]

The American-run court then attempted to convict Skorzeny for ordering his men to wear American uniforms during the Ardennes offensive. Skorzeny testified that he had given his commandos orders not to fight while in American uniforms, that they did not fire a bullet while in the disguise and that his men had abided by the Hague Convention. Skorzeny also testified that the American and British had followed the same procedure many times.[26]

The tribunal was not convinced

A wily Otto Skorzeny waits patiently in prison, November 24, 1945, as vengeful Allied prosecutors prepare bogus charges against him. Disdaining their hypocritical mockery of justice, he escaped, eluding his tormentors for the next year and a half. In 1953, he became a military advisor to Egyptian President Muhammad Naguib and recruited a staff of former SS and Wehrmacht officers to train the Egyptian army, staying on to advise President Gamal Nasser. In Argentina, Skorzeny was Eva Peron's bodyguard, then an advisor to President Juan Peron. Skorzeny finally settled in Franco's Spain, the closest thing to a Fascist state, dying in Madrid of lung cancer on July 5, 1975. He was 67 years old.



STORY OF A YEAR
THE TIME OF THE CARROT AND THE STICK

This work is Benito Mussolini's autobiographical account, written in the third person, of the dramatic events—as he experienced them—from the time of the Battle of El Alamein until his rescue and reinstatement as leader of German-occupied Italy. It starts with a gripping recounting of the reasons for the first major Axis defeats in North Africa, the invasions of Sicily and mainland Italy by the Allies, and then moves on to discuss in detail the Grand Fascist Council meeting of July 1943—where Mussolini was deposed as leader by his own Fascist Party and placed under arrest. It then describes his experiences while imprisoned, ending that section with an account of his legendary rescue from his mountaintop hotel-prison by German commandos under Col. Skorzeny. Along the way, Mussolini reveals intimate details of internal Fascist Party government meetings, his strained relations with the Italian king and all the betrayals and backstabbing by formerly loyal colleagues, once the war had turned against the Axis Powers. This new edition has been completely reset and newly illustrated. It also contains a timeline of Mussolini's life to aid the reader in visualizing the events it describes. Softcover, 139 pages, #713, *$10* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4 ET.

that military units fighting for the Allies had worn German uniforms. Rumors were not acceptable as evidence in this particular court of law. The next day would bring the trial to a conclusion since the tribunal had other prisoners to try. Skorzeny had no further defense, and he didn't sleep that night because he was worried about the trial's outcome.[27]

Skorzeny was surprised the next day when Durst called to the witness stand British Royal Air Force Wing Commander Forest Yeo-Thomas. Yeo-Thomas testified that the British Secret Service often wore German uniforms, were always armed, and when trapped, used their guns without hesitation. He also explained that German soldiers were sometimes ambushed so that their papers and uniforms could be taken and used by British agents.[28]

As Yeo-Thomas stepped down from the witness chair, Skorzeny and the other defendants stood at attention in a gesture of appreciation. The tribunal had to acquit the German defendants because otherwise they would have to admit that the victors fought under a different set of rules than the losers. Ironically, Skorzeny had won his case even though he had been defended by an American military lawyer before a tribunal composed of American military officers with his primary witness being a British military intelligence officer.[29]

CONCLUSION

Skorzeny declared many years after the war: "I am proud to have served my country and my Führer."[30] He never apologized for his actions during World War II.

Skorzeny wrote upon hearing of Hitler's death: "We are still too close in time to objectively assess the personality of Hitler; this will be reserved for future historians. But for many 'decent' Germans all hope of a good future was lost with Hitler's death."[31]

Skorzeny quoted Italian Navy commander Junio Valerio Borghese to explain his view of the war:

> In this war, Europe, the real Europe, is fighting against Asia. If Germany fails, the true core of Europe will disappear and, so, I and my men are prepared to stand at your side to the bitter end and fight on at the gates of Berlin, if need be. The Western Allies, who are now helping to overthrow Germany, will bitterly regret their action.[32] ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 Skorzeny, Otto, *Skorzeny's Special Missions: The Memoirs of "the Most Dangerous Man in Europe,"* London: Greenhill Books, 2006, pp. ix, 26.
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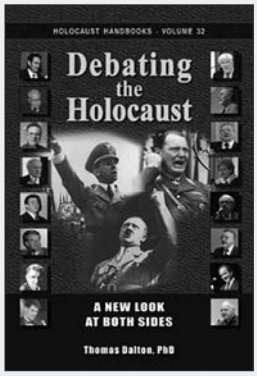
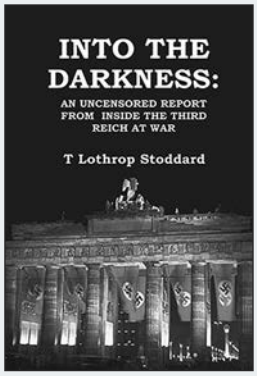
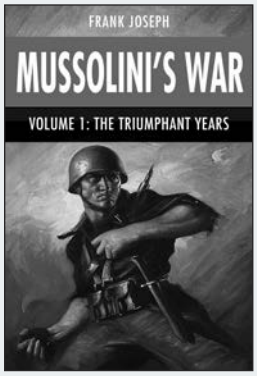
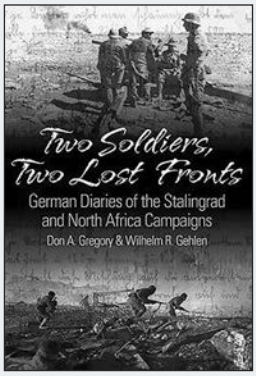
3 *Ibid.*, pp. 55-64.
4 *Ibid.*, pp. 65-66, 71-72.
5 *Ibid.*, pp. 72-80.
6 *Ibid.*, pp. 84-85.
7 *Ibid.*, p. 87.
8 Luther, Craig W. H. and Taylor, Hugh Page (editors), *For Germany: The Otto Skorzeny Memoirs*, San Jose, CA: R. James Bender Publishing, 2005, pp. 299, 303.
9 *Ibid.*, pp. 310-311.
10 *Ibid.*, pp. 311-312.
11 *Ibid.*, pp. 313-324.
12 *Ibid.*, p. 325.
13 *Ibid.*, pp. 331-333.
14 *Ibid.*, p. 335.
15 *Ibid.*, pp. 336, 346-349.
16 *Ibid.*, p. 349.
17 *Ibid.*, pp. 351-352, 371-372.
18 *Ibid.*, pp. 378, 384-385.
19 *Ibid.*, p. 104.
20 *Ibid.*, p. 392.
21 *Ibid.*, p. 399.
22 *Ibid.*, pp. 401-405.
23 *Ibid.*, p. 427.
24 Infield, Glenn B., *Skorzeny: Hitler's Commando*, New York: St. Martin's Press, 1981, pp. 133-135.
25 *Ibid.*, pp. 136-138.
26 *Ibid.*, pp. 139-140.
27 *Ibid.*, pp. 140-141.
28 *Ibid.*, pp. 141-142.
29 *Ibid.*, p. 142.
30 *Ibid.*, p. 2.
31 Luther and Taylor, *For Germany*, *op. cit.*, p. 425.
32 Skorzeny, *Skorzeny's Special Missions*, *op. cit.*, p. 107.

John Wear was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist Unversity in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. Wear, who is currently retired, worked most of his career as a CPA. His most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 with Lacerte Software, a tax division of Intuit.





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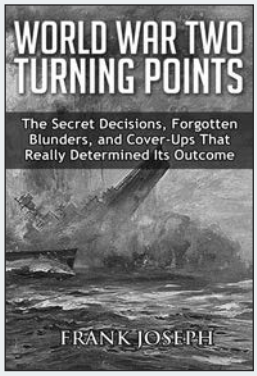
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Why Nazi Germany Invaded Greece

Explaining Hitler's invasions of Greece, Crete, Yugoslavia & North Africa

The question is often asked: If Hitler wanted peace, why did he invade so many countries? The author's book *Germany's War* analyzes why Germany invaded or took control of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Soviet Union and other European countries. This article will explain why Germany invaded Greece, Crete and Yugoslavia, as well as several nations in north Africa. It also discusses some of the effects of Germany's invasion of these countries.

By John Wear

Italian Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano lied to Mussolini about Balkan atrocities, misleading the Duce into attacking Greece.

Keeping the lid on simmering tensions in the Balkans was a high priority for Germany during the war. Adolf Hitler told Italian Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano on July 20, 1940 that he attached "the greatest importance to the maintenance of peace in the Danube and Balkan regions." The Germans were eager to prevent disturbance in the region, both to prevent further Soviet encroachment and to retain German access to oil from Romania. Impulsive Italian action against Yugoslavia could lead to Soviet intervention, and Italian action against Greece could let the British in through the back door.[1]

In August 1940, German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop twice repeated to Italian Ambassador Dino Alfieri that Adolf Hitler wanted to keep peace in the Balkans. Despite these and other German warnings, Italian Prime Minister Benito Mussolini decided to attack Greece from occupied Albania on October 28, 1940. The Greek army was deemed to be weak, and Mussolini had expected a swift victory. Instead, the Greek forces fought valiantly, helped by good organization, knowledge of difficult terrain, and the superior motivation of troops protecting their homeland. The Italian campaign rapidly proved to be a fiasco, and what was supposed to have been an easy victory turned into a humiliation for Mussolini's regime.[2]

Within little over a week, the Italians were forced to halt their offensive in Greece and, by the time another week had passed, they were being pushed back over the Albanian border by a Greek counterattack. The Italian front finally stabilized about 30 miles from the Albanian border. To make matters worse, the Italian fleet anchored at Taranto in southern Italy was severely damaged by a British torpedo attack in November 1940. Half of the Italian warships were put out of action, and Italian dreams of empire sank along with those ships. The balance of naval power in the Mediterranean was decisively altered with this highly successful attack.[3]

The military situation in Greece could only be remedied with German help. This was a situation that both

On April 27, 1941, German army troops raise their swastika flag over the Parthenon, atop the ancient Acropolis of Athens, signifying an end to the fighting in the city. The Greek defenders lived up to Hitler's respect for them as tough, skilled warriors and, in deference to a people he never wanted to fight, ordered his occupation authorities to maintain as mild a presence as possible. Unfortunately, food shortages caused a large number of Greek civilians to starve to death during the war.

Mussolini and Hitler had hoped to avoid. Hitler had wanted the Balkans to remain quiet, but he could not ignore the threat now posed by intensified British military involvement in Greece. Hitler eventually decided in March 1941 that a major military operation would be necessary to evict the British from the whole of the Greek mainland. The German invasion of Greece to bail out Mussolini's ill-fated invasion resulted in Greece's surrender on April 23, 1941.[4]

In his last testament in 1945, Hitler stated his displeasure with Italy's attack on Greece: "But for the difficulties created for us by the Italians and their idiotic campaign in Greece, I should have attacked Russia a few weeks earlier."[5] Hitler had unquestionably wanted Greece and the other Balkan countries to stay neutral during the war.

The remaining Greek, British and other Allied forces—as well as the Greek government and king—retreated to Crete. German airborne forces landed in Crete on May 20, 1941 and quickly seized control of the main airfields. A chaotic evacuation of British forces began on May 26, 1941, but more than 11,000 British troops were captured and nearly 3,000 British soldiers and sailors killed. The whole operation was a disaster for Great Britain. Churchill and his advisors conceded it had been a mistake to send troops to Greece in the first place.[6]

ADVERSE EFFECTS

When the German army took control of Greece in April 1941, German supply officers seized large quantities of olive oil, rice, oranges, lemons and other foodstuffs. As tired and hungry German troops entered Athens, they began to demand free meals in restaurants and loot houses and passers-by of their belongings, according to Greek sources. Soon, hunger and malnutrition were prevalent in Greece. While the Italians began to send in extra supplies to Greece to alleviate the situation, Germany refused to follow suit, arguing that this would jeopardize the food situation in Germany.[7]

Although Greece was predomi-

German paratroopers visit the graves of fallen comrades in Crete. Campaigning in Greece and Crete for 28 days of furious combat had cost the Wehrmacht 1,099 dead, 3,752 wounded, and 385 missing in action. Having been involved in the fighting half a year longer, losses suffered by the Italians were much higher: 13,755 dead, 63,142 wounded, with 5,067 missing. British forces included 903 killed, 1,250 wounded, and 13,958 captured. The Greeks took the brunt of losses with 13,408 dead, 42,485 wounded, 1,290 missing, and 270,000 made prisoners of war. Too many years of such fratricidal blood-letting decimated the genetic integrity of the White race, contributing mightily to the Western world's subsequent decline.

nantly a rural country, it produced mainly cash crops such as olive oil, tobacco and currants. Greece was dependent on the annual import of 450,000 tons of American grain for one-third of its food, but the British blockade of occupied Europe cut Greece off from all imports. In the summer of 1941, the Red Cross, the U.S. government and groups within Britain all argued that it was imperative that the British government revise its blockade policy and allow food aid to reach Greece. Churchill initially refused to lift the blockade. Herbert Hoover described Churchill as "a militarist of the extreme school who held that incidental starvation of women and children was justified."[8]

The famine in Greece was on such a vast scale that Churchill eventually allowed food aid for Greece through the blockade. This was the only significant exception Churchill made to the blockade against occupied Europe during the war. In January 1942, shipments of wheat were allowed through the blockade. From April 1942, regular cargoes of wheat and other foodstuffs were allowed to enter Greek ports.

The food imported from the Allies was never enough to feed the Greek people. Although the Allied food imports halted the large-scale urban famine, the Greeks continued to die of starvation. The German army denied food aid to villagers in those areas where Greek partisans were active and, in 1943 and 1944, much of the Greek countryside starved. By one estimate, half a million Greeks died from hunger and associated diseases during World War II.[9] Another historian estimates that 300,000 Greeks died of starvation during the German occupation.[10]

The starvation of so many Greek civilians was one of the great tragedies of World War II. The Greek famine was caused by a combination of factors. First, Italy's ill-advised invasion of Greece expanded the war into a region that should have remained peaceful throughout the war. Second, Germany's initial confiscation of food and later refusal to supply food meant that famine would stalk the Greeks. Finally, Britain's initial refusal to end its blockade of imports

into Greece caused unnecessary starvation in a country dependent on imported food.[11]

German reprisals against partisan activity were also brutal in Greece. Since the Germans in Greece did not have occupying forces large enough to take full control of all areas, stern measures against the civilian population were deemed necessary to discourage resistance. In December 1943, German troops rounded up all of the men found in the mountain town of Kalavryta and shot them. This execution of at least 500 men was a reprisal for the kidnapping and murder of German soldiers by Greek partisans. Waffen-SS soldiers did not even spare women and children in later anti-partisan reprisals the following spring in central Greece.[12]

THE INVASION OF NORTH AFRICA

Italian military failures were also the reason Hitler had to send troops to north Africa. Italy's attempt to invade British-held Egypt from the Italian colony of Libya in December 1940 had been repulsed by a well-trained Anglo-Indian force of 35,000 men. Britain took 130,000 Italian prisoners and captured 380 tanks in this conflict. In April 1941, a force of 92,000 Italian and 250,000 Abyssinian soldiers was defeated at the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa by 40,000 British-led African troops. The Allies took control of Addis Ababa and the whole northeast part of Africa after this conflict.

Gen. Erwin Rommel arrived in Africa on February 12, 1941, with the assignment to rescue the situation in north Africa. Appointed to head the newly formed Afrika Korps, Rommel was told to prevent any further Italian collapse in Libya. Building on his previous experience of combined air and armored warfare, Rommel's troops took the key Libyan seaport of Tobruk in June 1942 and forced the British back deep into Egypt.

Rommel was within striking distance of the Suez Canal, threatening a major British supply route with the potential to gain access to the vast oilfields of the Middle East.[13]

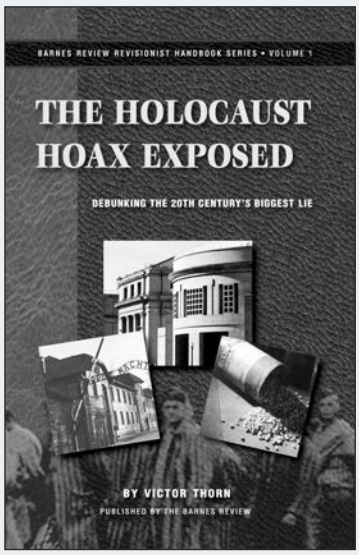
Difficulties in supplying his troops by either land or sea eventually weakened Rommel's position in north Africa. The British stood their ground at El Alamein, and the Allies recaptured Tobruk in November 1942. Rommel returned to Germany on sick leave in March 1943. Defeat in north Africa was complete when 250,000 Axis troops, half of them German, surrendered to the Allies in May 1943.[14] The German invasion of north Africa had been designed to shore up Italian forces and later to possibly disrupt British oil supplies and gain access to Middle East oil. Germany's participation in north Africa was not about German territorial expansion.

After Germany's defeat in north Africa, Rommel met with Mussolini and told him that he blamed him for the Axis defeat in north Africa.[15] A notable aspect of Germany's war in north Africa, however, is that it was widely regarded as a "clean" war. Rommel was the one German field marshal whom all of the Western Allies respected, and whom many senior British and American officers openly admired. Hans Speidel, Rommel's chief of staff, successfully emphasized his association with Rommel to enhance his career in postwar Germany.[16]

INVASION OF YUGOSLAVIA

The German invasion of Yugoslavia was in response to an unexpected military takeover of that country. On the night of March 26-27, 1941, a group of Serb officers executed a coup and established military control of the Yugoslav government. Hitler stated in regard to the Yugoslavia coup:

> Although Britain played a major role in that coup, Soviet Russia played the main role. What I had refused to Mr. Molotov during his visit to Berlin, Stalin believed he could obtain indirectly against our will by revolutionary activity. Without regard for the treaties they had signed, the Bolshevik rulers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Victor Thorn's *The Holocaust Hoax Exposed* dissects nearly every element of what has become the most grotesque conspiracy theory of the 20th—and now the 21st—century. Covered in this book is the mythology surrounding "death camps," the truth about Zyklon B, Anne Frank's diary, how the absurd "6 million" figure has become a laughing stock. From eye-opening facts that not one autopsy exists that shows the use of Zyklon B on work camp inmates to zero photographic evidence of this supposed enormous event to the ludicrous and licentious tales woven by the "Holocaust" historians, survivors and holocaust hucksters, Thorn's masterpiece should be required reading for anyone interested in understanding the underpinnings of the Zionist power elite. New second edition. Softcover, 184 pages, #609, *$20* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 or visit www.BarnesReview.com.

> expanded their ambitions. The [Soviet] treaty of friendship with the new revolutionary regime [in Belgrade] showed very quickly just how threatening the danger had become.[17]

The coup in Yugoslavia divided an already politically unstable country and provoked the Germans to denounce the illegitimate new government. Germany attacked Yugoslavia on April 6, 1941, and defeated the Yugoslav military in 12 days. The defeat of Yugoslavia was made easier because Yugoslavia was not a nationally unified country, and large portions of its population did not support the new government. The Yugoslav army's feeble resistance resulted in only 151 German fatalities during the brief campaign.[18]

Yugoslavia and other regions in the Balkans experienced severe German anti-partisan reprisals. For example, on October 20-21, 1941, a partisan attack on a German unit in Serbia prompted the Germans to round up nearly 10,000 men in the town of Kragujevac and shoot 2,300 of them in batches. Another 1,736 men were executed in the town of Kraljevo. The shock of these German reprisals caused many Serbs to cease guerrilla operations to avoid inflicting further requitals on the civilian population.[19]

It should be noted that while German anti-partisan units committed numerous atrocities during the war, the partisan activities against Germany were also illegal, brutal and far more barbaric. Gen. Alfred Jodl summarized the German position regarding anti-partisan warfare in his closing address at the main Nuremberg trial: "In a war like this, in which hundreds of thousands of women and children were killed by saturation bombing and in which partisans used every—and I mean every—means to their desired end, tough methods, however questionable under international law, do not amount to crimes of morality or conscience."[20]

The war in Yugoslavia unfortunately created extremely hard feelings. German civilians in Yugoslavia were subject to exceptionally brutal treatment and expulsions after the war. Ethnic Germans were dispossessed of all their property by law. The internment camps erected for Germans by the Tito government in Yugoslavia were decidedly not mere assembly points for group expulsion; rather, they were consciously and officially recognized as extermination centers for many thousands of ethnic Germans. There was little or no food or medical care in the camps, and internees were left to starve to death or perish from rampant disease. The primary purpose of these internment camps appears to have been to inflict misery and death on as many ethnic Germans as possible.[21]

German civilians were subject to exceptionally brutal treatment and expulsions after the war.

In a dispatch that was circulated to British Prime Minister Clement Attlee's cabinet, the British Embassy in Belgrade reported in 1946 that "conditions in which Germans in Yugoslavia exist seem well down to Dachau standards." The embassy staff added that there was little to be lost by placing these facts before the public "as it will hardly be possible for the position of those who are left in camps to deteriorate thereby." The embassy further stated that the "indiscriminate annihilation and starvation" of the Yugoslav Volksdeutsche "must surely be considered an offense to humanity" and warned that "if they have to undergo another winter here, very few will be left."[22]

The forced expulsion of Yugoslavia's ethnic Germans had a long-term adverse effect on Yugoslavia's economy. Tito's vice premier, Edvard Kardelj, later observed to Milovan Djilas that, in expelling its ethnic Germans, Yugoslavia had deprived itself of "our most productive inhabitants."[23]

CONCLUSION

Mussolini's unwanted invasion of Greece and Italian military failures were the sole reasons why Germany invaded Greece. Hitler had wanted the Balkans to remain quiet, but he could not ignore the threat posed by intensified British military involvement in Greece. Germany was forced to invade Greece and later Crete to remove the military threat posed by the British military.

The incompetence of portions of the Italian military leadership forced Hitler to send Gen. Erwin Rommel to north Africa to rescue the collapsing Italian army. Although Rommel was eventually forced out of north Africa, he succeeded in tying up superior British forces. British historian David Irving writes: "History will not forget that for two years he withstood the weight of the entire British empire on the only battlefield where it was then engaged, with only two panzer divisions and a handful of other ill-armed and undernourished forces under his command."[24]

The German invasion of Yugoslavia was made necessary by a Soviet-sponsored coup, which established military control of Yugoslavia. Germany was forced to invade Yugoslavia to eliminate this military threat. Similar to Greece, Crete and north Africa, Hitler sent German troops into a country in which he had never wanted to be militarily involved. ❖

ENDNOTES:

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John Wear was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. Wear, who is currently retired, worked most of his career as a CPA. His most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 with Lacerte Software, a tax division of Intuit.

Communism & Bolshevism

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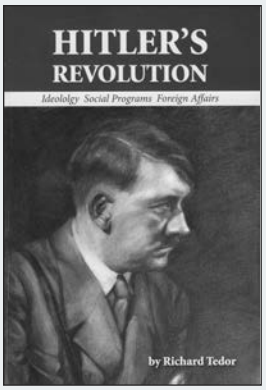

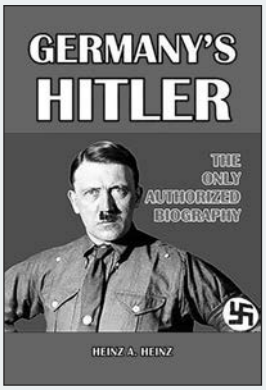

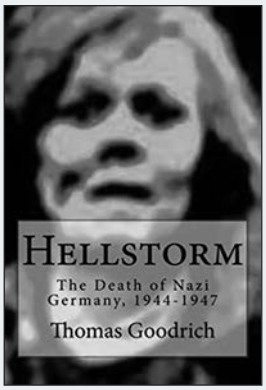

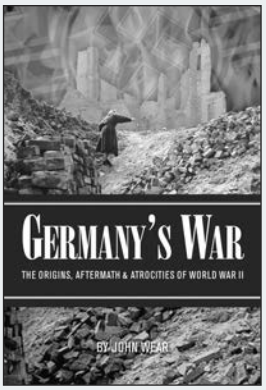

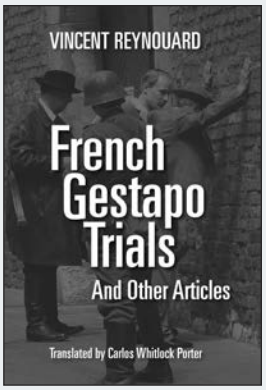

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Germany's War: The Origins, Aftermath and Atrocities of World War II

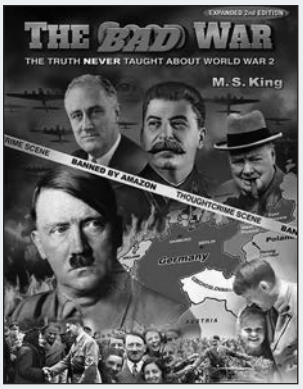
By John Wear. *Germany's War* documents that the Allied leaders were primarily responsible for starting and prolonging WWII—costing millions of lives. FDR's numerous provocations forced Germany to declare war on the U.S.A. despite Hitler's desire for peace. Also covers Stalin's plan for European conquest, America's second crusade, how WWII was planned and instigated, the Allied conspiracy to prolong the war, the Allied POW camps that killed a million Germans, the appalling plight of expelled Germans, history's most terrible peace, crimes committed in German camps, the alleged genocide of 6 million Jews, and more. Softcover, 514 pages, #717, *$25.*

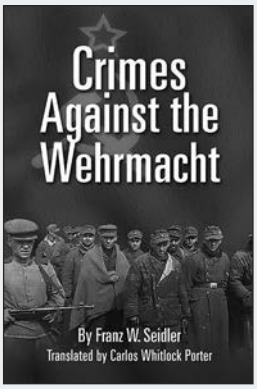
The Bad War: The Truth Never Taught About World War Two

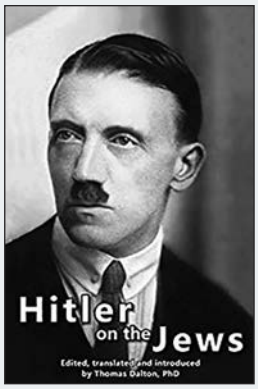
After years of five-star ratings, Amazon finally caved and banned Mike King's *The Bad War*. Why? Here is the book to break the truth blockade! Americans today have an almost identical recollection of WWII as the "good war," fought by their forebears against the "Krauts" and "Japs." But how much do we know about that crucial event and the decades of complex European history preceding it? For whom were the 20th century's global wars actually waged? A photo-journalistic chronology—300 of the most important events of the war reinterpreted in brief synopses. 400 illustrations. Softcover, 308 pages, #772, *$25.*

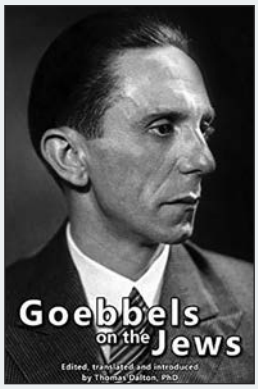
Crimes Against the Wehrmacht

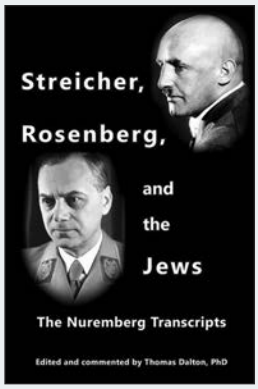
By Franz W. Seidler. This volume provides a picture of the mortal dangers posed to every German soldier by the Red Army's bestial conduct of partisan warfare in violation of international law. This book provides full documentation of over 300 Soviet war crimes committed from 1941 to 1942, accompanied by exact descriptions, many of them proven in detail by eyewitness statements and horrifying photo evidence. This volume was made possible by a systematic study of the archives of the objective Wehrmacht War Crimes Bureau, which investigated 8,000 war crimes.











Even Goebbels's propaganda ministry was compelled to keep silent about these atrocities for fear of the possible effect they might have on German morale. Only now is the full truth of the matter revealed. More than 100 photographs help prove the point. Softcover, 481 pages, #733, *$26.*

French Gestapo Trials and Other Articles

By Vincent Reynouard. Translated by Carlos Porter. Is everything we have been told about the "evil" Gestapo—the German secret police of the Third Reich—nothing but lies and overexaggerated atrocity yarns? Is the reputation of the Gestapo as a murderous collection of torturers and thugs false? Vincent Reynouard has taken the time to compare the accusations made against the Gestapo at the Nuremberg Tribunals by the Allies with the postwar French trials of the same personnel, involving the same cases, the same victims and the same eyewitnesses. What he found was that the evidence and accusations presented by the French and Allies against the Germans were not the same. The accusations made at Nuremberg in these cases were grossly embellished, proving the Nuremberg Trials were a complete sham. Softcover, 236 pages, #734, *$18.*

Hitler on the Jews

That Hitler spoke out fanatically against Jews is well known. That this is the first book ever to compile his remarks on the subject is astonishing. Of the millions of words written on Hitler, virtually none quote Hitler's exact words on this topic. Those in media, government and universities must present a simplistic and sanitized picture of Hitler as an insane anti-Semite, a bloodthirsty tyrant and the embodiment of evil. This caricature of the truth is extremely useful—if for no other reason than to batter anyone critical of Zionist interests. Hitler's real words and ideas are far more complex than most authorities admit. Hitler was a well-read man. He had a broad knowledge of history, culture, religion, human biology and social evolution. But this portrayal does not suit those in power today. They need the public to think of him as a foaming-at-the-mouth demagogue. To accomplish this goal, they need to ensure that no one reads his actual words. Here they are. Softcover, 200 pages, #847, *$16.*

Goebbels on the Jews: The Complete Diary Entries: 1923 to 1945

By Prof. Thomas Dalton. From the age of 26 until his death in 1945, Joseph Goebbels kept a near-daily diary. In it, he recorded significant events of the day along with his thoughts and opinions on a variety of topics, most notably the Jewish policy of the Third Reich. Here we get a detailed and unprecedented look at the attitudes of one of the highest-ranking men in Nazi Germany. Goebbels shared Hitler's "anti-Semitism," and likewise wanted Jews totally removed from the Reich territory—this is the so-called "territorial solution" to Hitler's "Jewish Question." The Jews would be collected into ghettos, disinfested of typhus-bearing lice, and then transported to newly captured lands in the east. Once there, they would be detained in concentration camps or put to work as forced labor. Ultimately, Goebbels and others sought to remove the Jews from Eurasia. Before this book was written, there was no one single source a scholar could turn to in order to review Goebbels's statements about Jews and Judaism. Here it is, finally! Softcover, 280 pages, #848, *$22.*

The Jewish Hand in the World Wars

By Prof. Thomas Dalton. Throughout history, Jews have played an exceptionally active role in promoting war, says the author. With their influence in government, we find recurrent instances of Jews promoting hardline, uncompromising stances and actively inciting people to hatred. The author maintains that Jewish misanthropy, rooted in Old Testament mandates and combined with a ruthless materialism, has led them, time and again, to instigate warfare if it served their larger interests. This fact explains much about the present-day world. This book examines in detail the Jewish hand in the two world wars. Along the way, Dalton dissects Jewish strategies for maximizing gain amidst warfare, reaching back centuries. Softcover, 198 pages, #790, *$16.*

Streicher, Rosenberg and the Jews: The Nuremberg Transcripts

By Thomas Dalton, Ph.D. Since the mid-1970s, the "Holocaust" has come under sustained attack by Holocaust Revisionists, to the point where, today, the story lies in ruins. Virtually every aspect of the standard account has serious flaws. Despite the obvious falsehoods, the mainstream version continues to dominate. To understand this striking situation, we need to go back to the beginnings, to the origins of the conventional holocaust story. And this takes us to Nuremberg. The most interesting men on trial were two with a special connection to the "Jewish Question": Alfred Rosenberg and Julius Streicher. The case against them—and their personal testimony—are examined for the first time. Their voices and their verbatim transcripts lend some much-needed clarity to the situation. Softcover, 330 pages, indexed, #872, *$22.*

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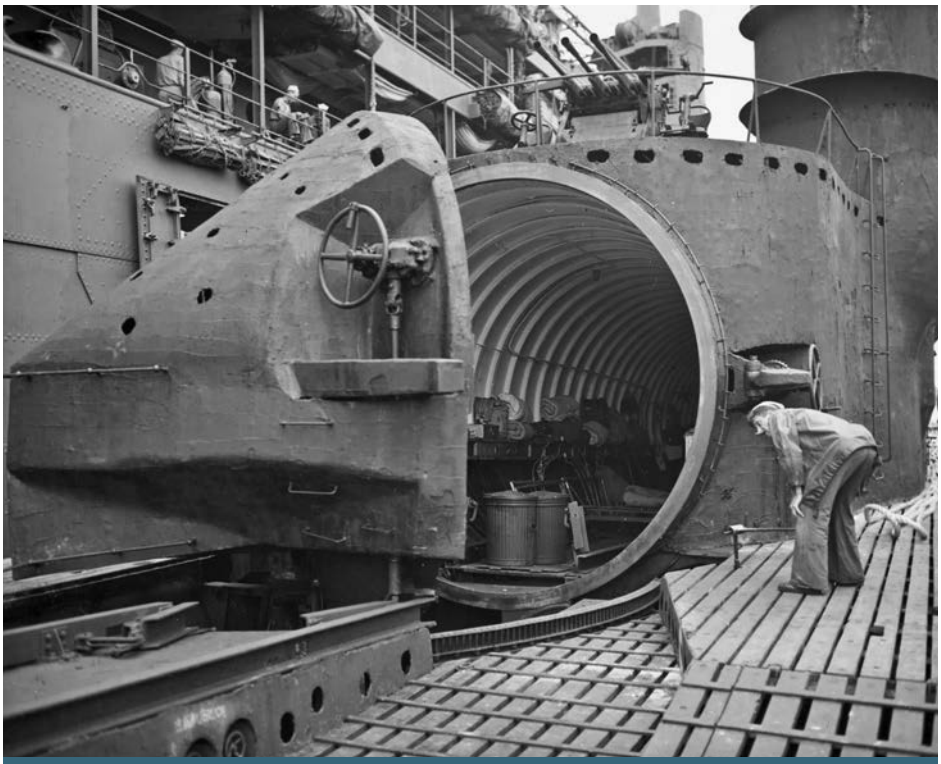
Adm. Yamamoto's Unfulfilled Dream

Plan to build a fleet of submarine-aircraft carriers that could hit the U.S. mainland never materialized due to wartime shortages

By Dr. Edward DeVries

The second world war was a time of exponential growth in the technology of warfare. Rifles, pistols, rockets, tanks, jeeps, airplanes, ships and submarines were developed and redeveloped so as to make them capable of killing faster, more cheaply and in greater numbers than ever before. The Axis powers of Germany and Japan both developed technology that, had they only had the capacity to mass produce it, would have not only changed the way in which war was waged, the world itself would have been changed. Remember that, after the war, it was former German scientists and engineers who developed the rocket and atomic technology of both the United States and the Soviet Union.

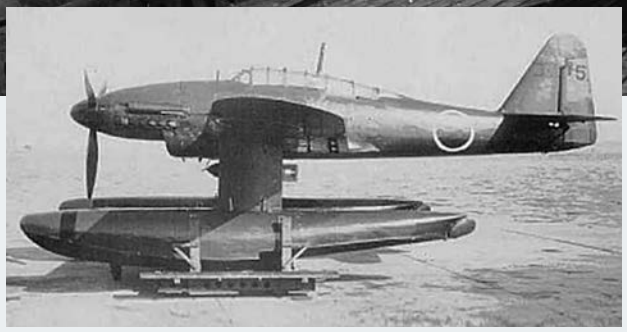
Perhaps the most interesting engineering accomplishment of World War II lies at a depth of almost 2,700 feet below the surface of the Pacific Ocean. It is the wreckage of the scuttled I-401, an underwater aircraft carrier built by the Imperial Japanese navy. In its day, it was the largest submarine that had ever been built. It retained that record until nuclear ballistic missile submarines were introduced in the 1960s.



A U.S. Navy sailor takes a gander at I-400's watertight hangar.

The I-401 was one of three Sen Toku class Japanese submarines. Not only was it an underwater aircraft carrier, it could also travel around the globe one-and-a-half times without refueling. This made it capable of fueling in Japan, attacking the east coast of the United States and returning to Japan undetected—and without needing to stop and refuel. Had any of its planned missions been carried out, thousands of Americans could have died on U.S. soil from Los Angeles to New York City.

Soon after the successful Japanese attack of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, Adm. Isoroku Yamamoto presented to his government a plan to attack the continental United States. A fleet of underwater aircraft



Above, U.S. Navy personnel inspect the guns of I-400 after its surrender. At left, the kind of torpedo dive-bomber (Aichi M6A Seiran—"Clear Sky Storm")—that could be launched from Sen Toku-class Japanese subs. Its wings folded hydraulically against the aircraft's fuselage to allow for storage in the sub's hangar.

carriers would surface in strategically determined locations all at once and bomb unprepared targets with brutal efficiency.

But the execution of the plan required something that simply did not exist: an underwater aircraft carrier. Adm. Yamamoto was paired with Capt. Kameto Kuroshima, an engineer and designer. Their brainchild would become the Sen Toku class of submarines, named I-400, I-401, and I-402 as they came off the assembly line in 1945.

Adm. Yamamoto's plan had called for 18 Sen Toku submarines to launch an overwhelming attack on both the eastern and western seaboards of the United States at the same time. But even with the best engineers working around the clock, early Japanese war losses made the construction of such massive submarines nearly impossible.

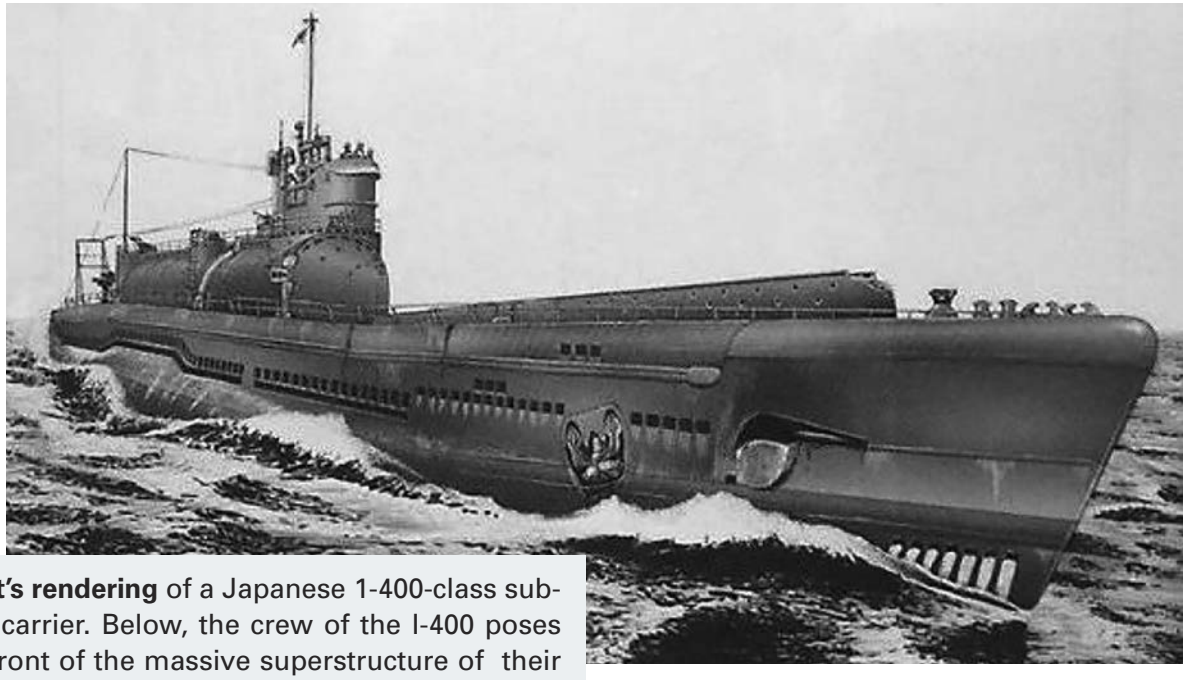
Toward the end of the war, the Japanese managed to construct three of the 18 massive vessels. Each had a watertight aircraft hangar capable of housing three Aichi M6A aircraft.

With only two ships in service, Yamamoto could not launch the massive attack on the United States that he had originally envisioned, but he believed their combined power and payload more than capable of launching an attack that would have totally destroyed the Panama Canal. And he even positioned the ships to do it. Why the plan was abandoned at the last minute, no one knows. Had it succeeded, the Japanese would have effectively cut off the Allies' most efficient supply route to the Pacific and added months or maybe even years to the war.

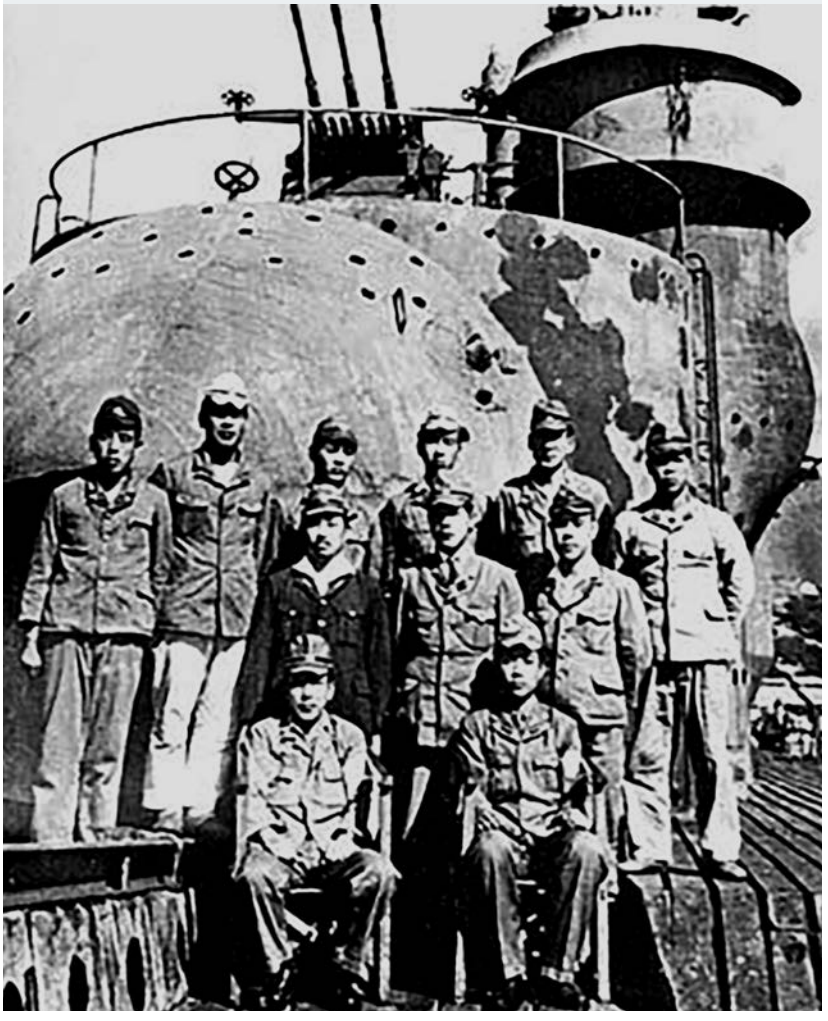
Perhaps the reason was that, by the time I-400 and I-401 had been put into service, the tide of the war had already turned against Japan and the resources the Japanese desperately needed for offensive plans were even more necessary for defending their holdings closer to home.

But, even with all other offensive naval plans abandoned, still one Japanese offensive plan remained in place. Scheduled for September 22, 1945, operation Cherry Blossoms at Night would have had I-400, I-401, I-402 and two more Sen Toku-class subs surface off the coast of San Diego. Their Aichi M6A airplanes would allegedly have dropped bombs of fleas infected with a biological agent that would have spread a plague throughout the U.S. On August 15, however, the plan was also abandoned when Emperor Hirohito announced the Japanese intention to surrender.

Operation Cherry Blossoms at



Above, an artist's rendering of a Japanese 1-400-class submarine-aircraft carrier. Below, the crew of the I-400 poses for a photo in front of the massive superstructure of their aircraft-carrying submarine, August 1945. Had Japan had the resources to manufacture more of these subs, direct attacks on the U.S. mainland may have been made possible.



Night actually called for five Sen Toku class submarines. The Japanese Navy believed that they could push at least one, maybe two more, the I-403 and I-404, through rapid production. Hence the reason why the plan's execution date was pushed to September 22.

The underwater aircraft carriers, like any other military submarine, were equipped with torpedo tubes for underwater combat. But their gigantic size, coupled with the fact that they were built with the same size rudders used on regular submarines, handicapped the vessels with extremely poor maneuverability. Thus, their captains were loathe to engage enemy ships and did their best to avoid combat with other subs.

Also, because of their extreme length, the dive times of the I-400 and I-401 were more than twice that of a regular submarine. This left the unsubmerged subs vulnerable to air attacks for extended periods of time.

The Japanese actually foresaw these problems when they designed the behemoth submarines and, yet, they built them anyway, because Adm. Yamamoto and the emperor both believed that the disadvantages would be offset by the fact that these gigantic submarines could launch a powerful surprise air attack against the U.S. This air attack, they envisioned, would turn the tide of the war back in Japan's favor and sow fear in the American citizenry, possibly diminishing public support for continuing the war against Japan.

But at war's end, the vision was never realized, and none of the underwater aircraft car-

The U.S. Navy submarine tender USS *Proteus* (AS-19, far left) and Imperial Japanese navy submarines (I-14 center and I-400 right) in port in Japan near the end of WWII, mid-to-late 1945. Adm. Yamamoto had originally planned to manufacture 18 I-400 series aircraft carrier subs, but only three were ever finished.

riers ever engaged an enemy vessel, launched an attack or saw any maritime combat.

Despite all of their intelligence, the Allies did not learn of the Sen Toku class submarines until after the Japanese surrender. It was then that the U.S. Navy took possession of all three of the underwater aircraft carriers along with 21 other Japanese submarines. I-400, I-401 and I-402, under American crews, were ordered to Sasebo Bay in Nagasaki Prefecture where they could be studied by the best engineers of England and the United States. But by then, our "allies," the Soviets, had also received reports of the underwater aircraft carriers and had dispatched their own agents to study them. To prevent the design of these potentially war-altering Japanese aircraft carrier/submarines from falling into Soviet hands, American naval leaders ordered them scuttled at sea. The three submarines were reportedly taken out to a spot somewhere southeast of the southernmost islands of Japan, packed with C4 explosives and sunk. But, secretly, I-401 and I-402 were sailed to Hawaii where U.S. Navy engineers inspected and blueprinted them. Shortly thereafter, they were sailed to an unknown location where they were torpedoed and sunk.

The exact locations of the scuttled submarines remained unknown until March 2005, when the wreckage of I-401 was discovered by the Hawaiian Undersea Research Laboratory.

Many of the secrets of her design, however, will most likely forever remain with her at the bottom of the ocean. ❖

A pastor and in-demand traveling speaker, ***Dr. Edward DeVries*** is the editor of the Dixie Heritage Newsletter and a contributing editor at TBR. He is the author of 30 books including the two-volume *Glory in Grey*. He is also the host of The Barnes Review Radio's "TBR History Hour." Please check it out at BarnesReview.com.

'Those Dirty Japs'

Dehumanizing the enemy and dismissing your own crimes is a vital part of all successful wartime propaganda

By Thomas Goodrich

One of the greatest lies to emerge from WWII, and one of its longest-lasting myths, is not the one about bars of soap or lamp shades nor the gassed 6 million shakedown charade. No, it is the one we have been told over and over again ever since December 7, 1941. It is the tale that the Japanese soldier was a mindless, murderous automaton, that he would never surrender, that he would always fight to the death, that he was a sadistic killing machine that had to be killed, that he "lived to die" for the emperor, that suicide was his second nature and so on. There is absolutely no truth whatsoever to any of these 75-year-old fairytales.

Actually, such a revelation as the above should come as no surprise to anyone with a brain to think. After all, each Japanese soldier had two legs, two arms, two eyes, two ears, one head, one heart, and all the other items that compose a human being, just like the rest of us. He breathed air, he laughed, he smiled, he cried, he dreamed dreams like everyone else in the world. This is not meant to suggest in the least that all men are created equal, since clearly they are not. But I must admit that it did come as a great shock to me when I finally figured out the myth above for myself.

This poster was issued by the United States government after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor as part of its effort to mold U.S. public opinion to support war and hate "the Japs."

After all, I grew up in the shadow of WWII. I grew up hating and fearing the "dirty Japs." All the movies and TV programs during my childhood reinforced my hatred and fear. Generally, when a lurking Japanese soldier was shown in any film back then it was almost always accompanied by that terrifying "music" reserved only for the sudden appearance on screen of a deadly snake. With no variation, the Japanese were always portrayed as a sneaky, sadistic sub-species of humanity, more monkey than man, deserving only a quick death, which, of course, John Wayne and his fellow U.S. Marines were only too happy to administer in propaganda films.

When one has been told a "truth" such as the above, a truth told for so many years from so many differing sources, one simply believes it totally, completely and mindlessly. After reading a few pages of my book *Summer 1945* (available from TBR), however, it should become very clear to everyone that never were there greater or more self-serving falsehoods anywhere than the above.

During my research for *Summer 1945*, while reading in their own words what the opposing sides were thinking during the fighting on the Pacific islands of WWII, it quickly became obvious to this historian that emotionally there was no appreciable difference between what a typical Japanese 18-year-old wanted and what a typical American 18-year-old wanted. First and foremost, both wanted to live. Both wanted simply to escape a war that they did not start. Who won or lost that war came in a distant second on their wish list to survival. Both wanted to escape the terrible war so that each might return home and marry that girl they loved, to have kids, to get a good job, to buy a car, to tend

a small garden, to play in the back yard with children and pets. In short, they wanted to enjoy life. The problem for the Japanese soldier in this dream was that the American soldier was actually the one who was taking no prisoners due to the incessant brainwashing received about his enemy.

From the very first island battle, a battle in which outnumbered and frightened Japanese began walking forward with their hands held high repeating the only English word they knew, "Mercy! Mercy," U.S. Marines began mowing them down—all of them, not just an isolated few here and there. In countless testimonies, it is readily apparent that Japanese soldiers in hopeless situations would have gladly surrendered, by the thousands, if only they could. The hatred was so great, however, and the propaganda so virulent following President Franklin Roosevelt's orchestrated attack at Pearl Harbor, that American soldiers, sailors and airmen were simply taking no prisoners, nor did their commanders or the folks back home want them to.

Thus, the manufactured belief after Pearl Harbor that the Japanese always fought to the death and never surrendered worked perfectly into the deep desire among Americans to kill the "sneaky Japs." And so, with no option now but to fight fanatically to the death, the Japanese did. And thus, it was a case where propaganda became a self-fulfilling reality.

* * *

After Pearl Harbor, and during the ensuing government roundup of over 100,000 Japanese-Americans and their imprisonment in concentration camps scattered about the nation, the U.S. Constitution became a virtual dead letter. The brutal lock-up of American citizens was grim, merciless and sweeping, but necessary, explained the *Los Angeles Times*, because "a viper is nonetheless a viper wherever the

In this WWII-era poster, a Japanese soldier with an evil grimace threatens an innocent young woman with a knife. With propaganda posters like this one posted in prominent places all across America, no wonder such hatred and fear of the Japanese was generated. Of course, the reverse can be said: Anti-American Japanese propaganda efforts sent fear into the hearts of the average Japanese citizen, as posters depicted U.S. soldiers as a sexual threat to Japanese women.

egg is hatched—so a Japanese-American, born of Japanese parents, grows up to be a Japanese not an American." The officer in charge of the operation, Lt. Gen. John DeWitt, agreed wholeheartedly: "A Jap is a Jap. … Japs we will be worried about all the time until they are wiped off the face of the map." A mere three days after Pearl Harbor, the *Chicago Tribune* would suggest to its readers that the U.S. should wage a war "without mercy" on a treacherous, sub-human foe.

If possible, the degree of American rage actually increased four months later when lurid details of the "Bataan Death March" reached the public. Bad enough in its own right, the chaotic 60-mile forced march of over 70,000 U.S. and Filipino troops captured after the "Siege of Corregidor" was made infinitely worse by the fact that many of the prisoners were already "walking skeletons" from lack of food and medicine consequent to the long siege itself. Overwhelmed by the sheer number of prisoners, unable to provide transportation even for its own men, the Japanese army could do little else but watch as hundreds of prisoners dropped dead along the road during the long march. Conveniently missing from the accounts of murder and abuse from Bataan was the fact that over 50 U.S. nurses were also captured by the Japanese, and none was raped, molested or harmed.

Describing them as "yellow vermin," angry American artists created posters depicting the Japanese as everything and anything, save human—sneaking cockroaches, rampaging monkeys, large-fanged snakes, flapping vampire bats. One official U.S. Navy film described enemy soldiers as "living, snarling rats."

Reinforcing this dehumanization of the enemy were American political and military leaders. William Halsey, the hard-nosed Navy admiral and U.S. commander of operations in the South Pacific, seemed determined that not a single Japanese in his sphere of operations would live long enough to even reach a concentration camp.

"Kill Japs! Kill Japs! Kill more Japs!" Halsey exhorted his men time and time again. "Before we're through with them, the Japanese language will be spoken only in hell."

Thus, in what was perhaps the worst-kept secret throughout all branches of the U.S. military, it was this tacit directive to all American servicemen, high and low, that there was to be absolutely no mercy shown the enemy either during combat or after capture.

"You will take no prisoners, you will kill every yellow son-of-a-bitch, and that's it," yelled a Marine colonel to his men as their landing craft was about to touch shore on one Japanese-held island.

> "U.S.propagandists created posters showing the Japanese as anything and everything but human.

Following the first fight on the first island that the U.S. invaded, Guadalcanal, the merciless pattern was set in motion. "After an all-night, hand to hand struggle," admitted one Marine, "the Japanese [wounded] were bayoneted on the beaches."

And thus it was from the outset, from the initial island invasions of 1942, all the way down to 1945 and the nuclear holocausts at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, "no quarter" was the unwritten, unofficial but understood policy toward Japan and the Japanese.

"We are taught," explained one American soldier from Guadalcanal, "that the only safe Jap is a dead one—they are so tricky. I'll never let one surrender. Nor will any of us. We have heard so much about their cruelty that they seem more like snakes than humans."

Like the soldier above, although most had not actually seen any Japanese atrocities for themselves, all had heard of them and, more importantly, all U.S. soldiers believed in them. Likewise, although most Americans had no personal accounts of Japanese deception or "trickery" of their own, they were well aware of all the numerous tales passed up and down the line by others. And thus, such unfounded hearsay coupled with the already virulent propaganda being spread by the U.S. government and "entertainment" industry was all that was necessary for the average American to show no mercy.

"Japanese," noted an American early in the war, "were known to come out of the jungle unarmed with their hands raised above their heads—only to be mowed down by machine-gun fire."

Time and again, on every contested island and every spit of sand, Japanese soldiers and sailors were slaughtered the instant they raised their hands and walked forward to surrender. "If one gets to our rear area alive," admitted one U.S. officer, "it's only because we ... can't afford to shoot."

Although they kept their thoughts largely to themselves, some U.S. soldiers were initially stunned, shocked and sickened by such grisly acts, disgusted by the cold-blooded murder of terrified men trying to surrender. According to one of the few Americans involved in the Pacific war who managed to maintain his reason, logic and humanity, such sadistic crimes not only were wrong, but they made no sense.

"It doesn't encourage the rest to surrender," reasoned world-famous aviator Charles Lindbergh, "when they hear of their buddies being marched out on the flying field and machine-guns turned loose on them."

After scores of such encounters in which breathless comrades in hiding watched, waited, then witnessed the massacre of their unarmed friends,

fewer and fewer Japanese soldiers entertained even the slightest notion of giving up. Paradoxically, though murdering a helpless enemy may have brought some sadistic satisfaction to Allied soldiers, the failure to take prisoners ensured that thousands of their own comrades would also be killed by an enemy now forced to dig deep and fight to the finish. It is also a fact that, as the war wore on and defeat became certain, more and more Japanese soldiers would have gladly surrendered if only they could. As the years of savage fighting continued, with each captured island, there were virtually no Japanese captives of the original thousands who fought the U.S. invasions.

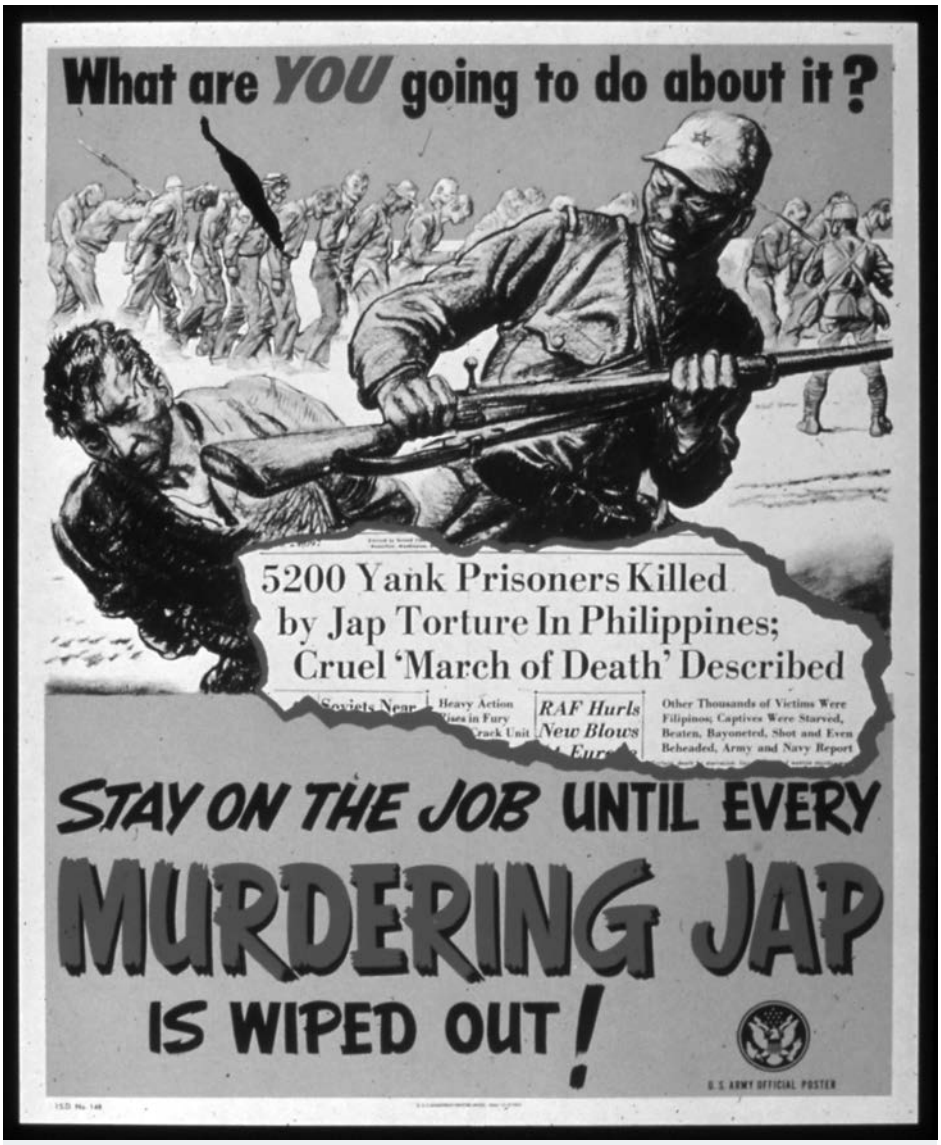
Far from the popular image of being a mindless fighting machine who could live on weeds and water and was totally indifferent to normal emotions, the typical Japanese soldier was ultimately as human as his counterpart.

"Who cares about the enemy?" one starving Japanese soldier asked. "How can they be so foolish as to expect us to fight when we are not fed right? What do we care about the war? From today we'll all sleep the afternoon through. Our main object will be rest and wait for the day when we are to be relieved."

Heavily outnumbered, outgunned and outclassed in virtually every category, there was simply no way a relatively small island nation like Japan could compete for long against an industrial giant like America. And, as for U.S. air superiority, the utter failure of the Japanese air force to provide even a minimum of air cover proved a terrible blow to the average Japanese soldier's fighting spirit. The constant bombing and strafing by American aircraft was not merely terrifying, it was utterly unbearable.

"There was complete loss of morale among troops," acknowledged one Japanese soldier regarding the constant air attacks.

"If men had been allowed to surrender honorably," admitted another Japanese veteran late in the war, "everybody would have been doing it."


What are YOU going to do about it?
5200 Yank Prisoners Killed by Jap Torture In Philippines; Cruel 'March of Death' Described
Soviets Near
Heavy Action
RAF Hurls New Blows
Other Thousands of Victims Were Filipinos; Captives Were Starved, Beaten, Bayoneted, Shot and Even Beheaded, Army and Navy Report
STAY ON THE JOB UNTIL EVERY
MURDERING JAP
IS WIPED OUT!
U.S. ARMY OFFICIAL POSTER

When news of the number of U.S. casualties suffered during the Bataan death march of 1941 reached home, Americans were outraged. After the war, a U.S. military tribunal tried Lt. Gen. Homma Masaharu, commander of the Japanese invasion forces in the Philippines. He was held responsible for the death march—deemed a war crime—and was executed by firing squad on April 3, 1946.

In addition to the murder of prisoners, numerous other atrocities occurred. When one Marine battalion captured a Japanese field hospital containing over 400 unarmed men, including patients and medics, all were slaughtered on the spot. Other massacres occurred when hundreds, even thousands, of Japanese were driven onto beaches or small peninsulas where there was no hope of escape.

"Our method of fighting the Japanese was to close the back door before we began to fight, to cut off their lines of escape," described one infantryman. "This made it a rat-killing program where we counted only those we exterminated." Such wholesale "kill offs" reminded one Kansas Marine of nothing so much as the merciless massacre of jack rabbits driven into fenced enclosures back home.

Wrote the famous U.S. war correspondent Ernie Pyle: "In Europe we felt our enemies, horrible and deadly as they were, were still people. But, out here, I gathered that the Japanese were looked upon as something subhuman and repulsive; the way some people feel about cockroaches or mice."

"Nothing can describe the hate we feel for the Nips," explained an American lieutenant to his mother. "[T]o us they are dogs and rats—we love to kill them. To me and all of us, killing Nips is the greatest sport known. It causes no sensation of killing a human being, but we really get a kick out of hearing [them] scream."

Remembered another witness:

> When a Japanese soldier was flushed from his hiding place the unit was resting and joking. But they seized their rifles and began using him as a live target while he dashed frantically around the clearing in search of safety. The soldiers found his movements uproariously funny and were prevented by their laughter from making an end to the unfortunate man. Finally, however, they succeeded in killing him, and the incident cheered the whole platoon, giving them something to talk and joke about for days afterward.

If the media propaganda machine wants you to be America's subhuman enemy, then a subhuman enemy you shall be. This photo was one of *LIFE* magazine's WWII "pictures of the week." It shows a young woman gazing at a Japanese skull—cleaned and bleached—sent to her from her serviceman boyfriend in New Guinea. On the skull these words were inscribed: "This is a good Jap—a dead one."

Surprisingly, the bulldozer was one of the Americans' favorite weapons. Often landing on a beach even before most soldiers, the huge, almost indestructible machine could be used to not only destroy fixed enemy positions but bury alive Japanese in bunkers and caves. When the bulldozer had finished its murderous work, it could then be used to clear brush and trees for aircraft landing strips.

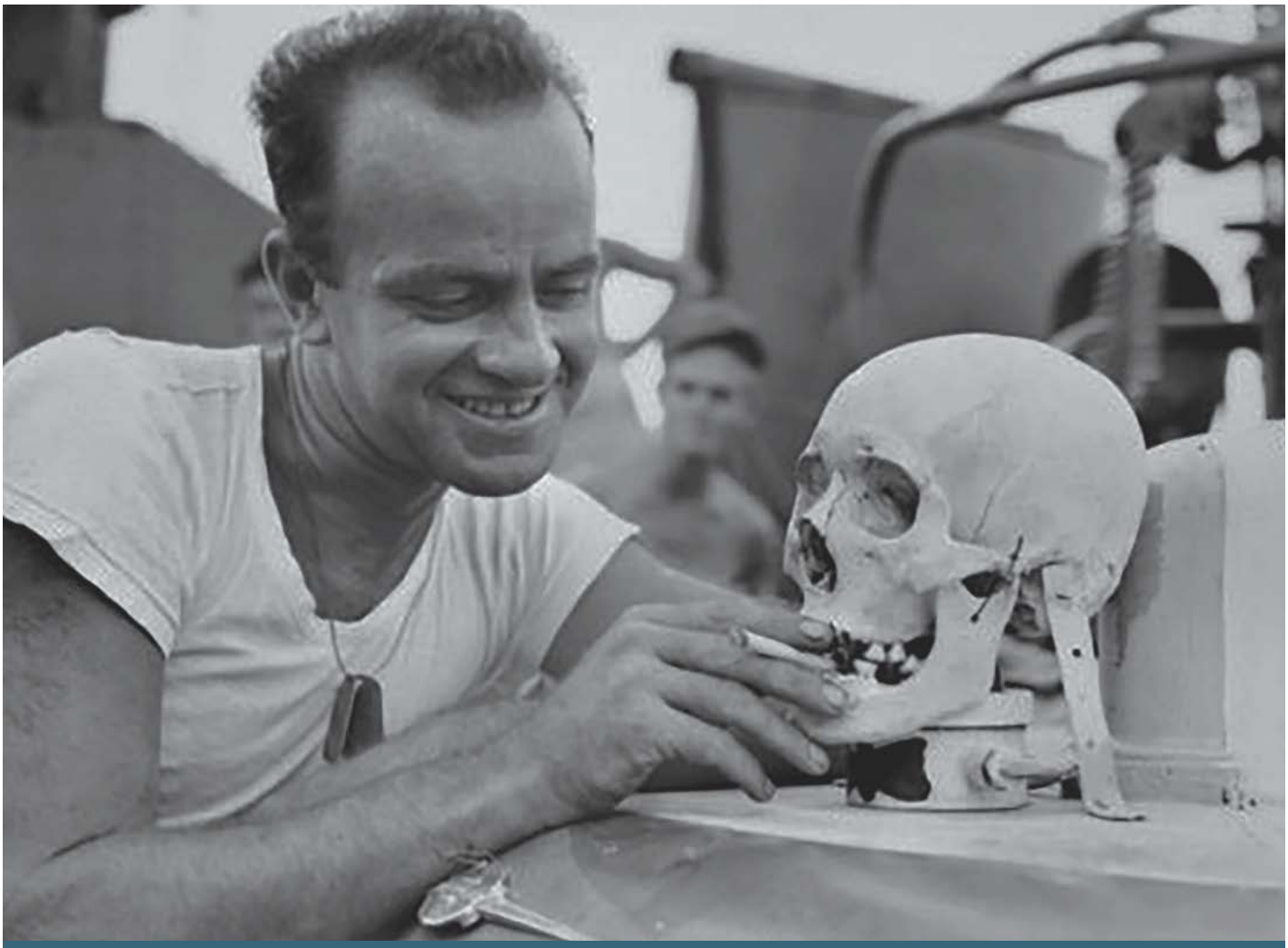
"The Japs can't build like we can," bragged one proud U.S. general. "They haven't got anything that can touch the bulldozer."

Flame throwers were another weapon favored by the Americans. Unlike bombs and bullets, which tended to kill quickly, the flame thrower was a slower and more sadistic way to "roast rats." The horror of it all was not lost upon one Marine at Iwo Jima:

> You'd come across dead Japanese, some hit by flame-throwers, eyes boiled out, lips burned away, white teeth grinning, uniforms burned off and sometimes the first layer of skin, too, so the muscles would show as in an anatomical sketch. … Napalm boiled the blood.

"We are drowning and burning them all over the Pacific, and it is just as much pleasure to burn them as to drown them," boasted William Halsey. As the admiral well knew, his men were doing much more than just burning and drowning the enemy.

With discipline lax or nonexistent, those who wanted to torture, maim and mutilate did so. Desecration of bodies began with the first islands invaded. Along a wide stream dividing the two armies on Guadalcanal, fresh arriving troops noticed Japanese heads stuck on poles facing the enemy across the river. The collection of ears, noses, fingers and other body parts was a pastime many Marines proudly participated in. Some strung the trophies and wore them like necklaces. "Our boys cut them off to show their friends in fun, or to dry and take



U.S. WWII Navy Lt. E.V. McPherson jokes around with a Japanese skull souvenir aboard USS PT-341.

back to the States when they go," said one man matter-of-factly.

Japanese skulls were another popular trophy. Some were sent home to friends, family, even sweethearts. Most heads, however, after being "cured" by ravenous ants or boiled in kettles to remove flesh, were then sold to eager naval personnel. Bones were also collected. Some were carved to form letter openers for folks back home. Even the White House received one such present. "This is the sort of gift I like to get," laughed Roosevelt. "There'll be plenty more such gifts."

Understandably, when news reached Japan that the bodies of their sons and husbands were being wantonly abused and that the U.S. commander-in-chief himself countenanced such atrocities, there was outrage. Americans were portrayed in the furious Japanese press as "deranged, primitive, racist and inhuman." "Destroy This American Barbarism," headlined the largest-circulation newspaper in Japan. "Let us vow the destruction of American savagery from the face of the Earth."

Explained one U.S. soldier, himself equally outraged: "The thought of a Japanese soldier's skull becoming an American ashtray was as horrifying in Tokyo as the thought of an American prisoner used for bayonet practice was in New York."

Of all trophies, however, none were more sought out than gold-capped teeth. After any battle or massacre, the mouths of the fallen were usually the first stop for many Americans. Like South Sea prospectors, fights broke out when "claim-jumpers" attempted to steal the bodies claimed by others. One excited Marine felt he had struck it rich after spotting a dead enemy. According to a witness:

> [T]he Japanese wasn't dead. He had been wounded severely in the back and couldn't move his arms; otherwise he would have resisted to his last breath. The Japanese's mouth glowed with huge gold-crowned teeth, and his captor wanted them. He put the point of his [knife] on the base of a tooth and hit the handle with the palm of his hand. Because the Japanese was kicking his feet and thrashing about, the knife point glanced off the tooth and sank deeply into the victim's mouth. The Marine cursed

U.S. troops are shown using flamethrowers against Japanese positions in the Pacific Theater during WWII. According to David W. Van Wyck, writing for *Military Medical Research* (Vol. 7): "Flamethrowers are widely considered one of warfare's most controversial weapons and are capable of inflicting gruesome physical injuries and intense psychological trauma. Despite being the last of the major combatants in World War II to develop them, the U.S. military quickly became the most frequent and adept operator of portable flamethrowers. ... While most people in modern times would consider immolation by flamethrower to be an unnecessarily painful and inhumane way to inflict casualties, immolation was, at one point during WWII, referred to as 'mercy killing' by the U.S. Chemical Warfare Service."

him and, with a slash, cut his cheeks open to each ear. He put his foot on the sufferer's lower jaw and tried again. Blood poured out of the soldier's mouth. He made a gurgling noise and thrashed wildly. I shouted, "Put the man out of his misery." All I got for an answer was a cussing out. Another Marine ran up, put a bullet in the enemy soldier's brain, and ended his agony. The scavenger grumbled and continued extracting his prizes undisturbed.

Understandably, Japanese soldiers had no more desire to surrender and be tortured to death than did U.S. soldiers fighting the Indians on the plains of America a century earlier. Each fought to the finish, but each also saved the "last bullet" for himself. If a Japanese soldier found himself surrounded with no way to escape and no ability to kill himself, he committed suicide by walking calmly back and forth along enemy lines until a bullet found its mark. Sometimes 10, even 20, Japanese would thus kill themselves simultaneously.

Once the Americans reached Saipan and other Japanese islands with civilian populations, mass rape was added to the menu of war crimes. Small wonder that a Japanese soldier, or civilian, for that matter, would do whatever it took to keep from falling into Allied hands. As one American reported:

> The northern tip of Saipan is a cliff with a sheer drop into the sea. At high tide the sharp coral rocks are almost covered with swirling surf. The Japanese civilians and the surviving soldiers were all crowded into this area. Now one of the worst horrors of the war occurred. In spite of loudspeaker messages asking them to surrender, and assurances that they would be well-treated, they began killing themselves. Soldiers clutched hand grenades to their bellies and pulled the pins. Through our spotting scopes from our observation post I witnessed this sickening spectacle, one of the worst experiences of my life.

Not only were there virtually no survivors among the 30,000 men of the Japanese garrison on Saipan, but two out of every three civilians—some 22,000 in all—were either murdered or committed suicide.

"We just blew it all up," admitted one Marine. "We don't know if there were women and children or whatever, we just blew them up." "Japanese are still being shot all over the place," a witness late in the war recorded. "Nippo soldiers are just so much machine-gun practice."

A handful of Japanese prisoners did manage to get captured, of course, by accident if nothing else. Most were spared solely for the information they might provide. When the interrogation was through, the subjects were of no further use. Wrote a witness: "When they flew Japanese prisoners back for questioning on a C-47, they kept the freight door at the side of the plane open and, when the questioning of each man was concluded, he'd be kicked overboard before they reached their destination."

Other Japanese were captured alive, not for what they might know, but merely to provide hellish entertainment. "They took 49 Japanese prisoners, tied them up in a tight ring, doused them with airplane fuel, and burned them all," according to one account from New Guinea.

Another American recounted watching as a terrified Japanese captive was simply beheaded by a U.S. soldier with a sharp machete. "War is war, and the Geneva Red Cross Convention … is a long, long way from the front line," scratched the viewer in his diary. "There is but one law here: KILL, KILL, KILL!"

Of course, it was not just island-hopping Marines who committed countless atrocities. Virtually all American servicemen partook. A Japanese sailor whose ship or submarine was sunk stood no better chance of survival than his comrade on shore. U.S. naval vessels and aircraft routinely sank all hospital ships, shelled all life boats, then machine-gunned any survivors still struggling in the water. Cursed a Japanese survivor after one such watery massacre: "Seeing no one on board, they strafed those in the water. The swine! Not satisfied with sinking the ship, they must kill those swimming in the sea! Was this being done by human beings? We were utterly helpless."

Overhead, Japanese pilots who escaped from burning aircraft were themselves murdered by Allied airmen as they struggled in their parachute harnesses. "The Japanese made the perfect enemy," explained one candid Marine speaking for all. "They had many characteristics that an American Marine could hate. Physically they were small, a strange color and, by some standards, unattractive. … Marines did not consider that they were killing men. They were wiping out dirty animals."

And thus, from beginning to end, the war in the Pacific was not so much a "war" in American minds as it was a hunt—a hunt to run down "dirty animals" and murder as many as possible. With propagandists actively encouraging the slaughter of the "Asian sub-humans," with political and military leaders, as well as the American people, demanding a massacre without mercy, it is not surprising then that the young men comprising the bulk of U.S. fighting forces reacted accordingly, for they only knew what they had been taught by their superiors and the rabidly pro-war media. ❖

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Thomas Goodrich is a professional writer living in the U.S. and Europe. His biological father was a U.S. Marine in the WWII Pacific Theater and his adoptive father was in the U.S. Air Force in Europe.

Summer, 1945
Germany, Japan and the Harvest of Hate

We Americans have the dangerous tendency in our thinking to take a holier-than-thou attitude toward war. We consider ourselves to be more noble and decent, and consequently in a better position to decide what is right and wrong in the world. What kind of war do civilians suppose we fought, anyway? We shot prisoners in cold blood, wiped out hospitals, strafed lifeboats, killed or mistreated enemy civilians, finished off the enemy wounded, tossed the dying into a hole with the dead, and in the Pacific boiled the flesh off enemy skulls to make table ornaments for sweethearts or carved their bones into letter openers. We mutilated the bodies of enemy dead, cutting off their ears and kicking out their gold teeth for souvenirs. We topped off our saturation bombing and burning of enemy civilians by dropping atomic bombs on two nearly defenseless cities, thereby setting an all-time record for mass slaughter. As victors we are privileged to try our defeated opponents for their crimes against humanity; but we should be realistic enough to appreciate that if we were on trial for breaking international laws, we should be found guilty. The tougher the fighting, the less room for decency, and in Pacific contests we saw mankind reach the blackest depths of bestiality. Softcover, 342 pages, #818, *$26* minus 10% plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4 ET. See more at www.BarnesReview.com.

HOLOCAUST *by* BULLETS

The Myth of the "Genocide in the East"

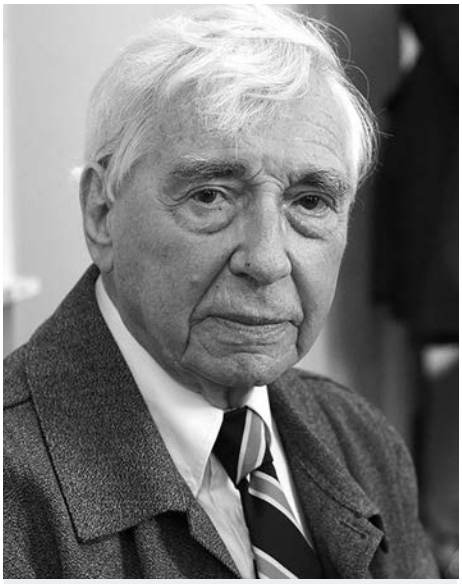
The "Holocaust by bullets" is an increasingly popular theme among defenders of the "Holocaust" story. The allegation is that the Einsatzgruppen, with support of the German army, attempted to murder every Jew in the Soviet Union. This article discusses the facts and myths of this allegation.

By John Wear

ARNO MAYER'S ANALYSIS

Jewish Princeton University historian Arno Mayer summarizes the mass shootings carried out by the Einsatzgruppen in the USSR:

> Even so, and notwithstanding the unparalleled magnitude of the Jewish suffering, the extermination of eastern Jewry never became the chief objective of Barbarossa. The fight for Lebensraum and against Bolshevism was neither a pretext nor an expedient for the killing of Jews. Nor was it a mere smoke screen to disguise the Jewish massacres as reprisals against partisans. The assault on the Jews was unquestionably intertwined with the assault on Bolshevism from the very outset. But this is not to say that it was the dominant strand in the hybrid "Judeo-Bolshevism" that Barbarossa targeted for destruction. In fact, the war against the Jews was a graft onto or a parasite upon the eastern campaign, which always remained its host, even or especially once it became mired deep in Russia.
>
> When they set forth on their mission, Einsatzgruppen and the RSHA were not given the extermination of Jews as their principal, let alone their only, assignment.[1]

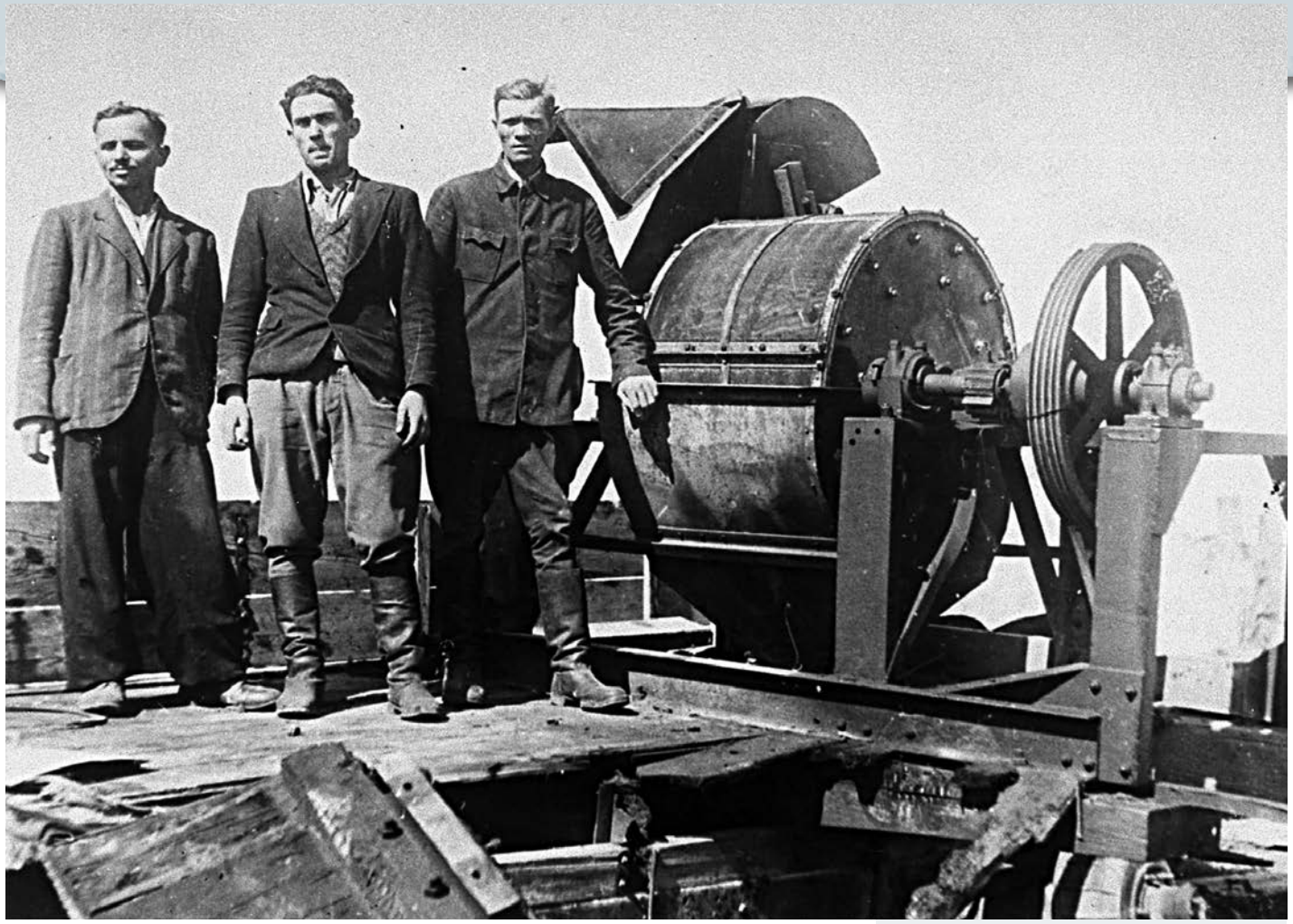


Author Arno Mayer says the massacre of Jews in the east by the Germans was an anti-Communist operation, not an anti-Jewish one.

In Mayer's analysis, the massacres of the eastern Jews were not part of a comprehensive plan of extermination. Rather, the killing of Jews in the Soviet Union occurred as the result of the inexorable radicalization of the war in the east, and because many Soviet Jews were classified by the SS as carriers of Bolshevism.[2]

In the eyes of the SS and the civilian population of the Soviet Union, many Soviet Jews were regarded as being responsible for or accomplices to the Communist acts of violence. For example, the massacres of Jews committed by Ukrainians and SS men in July 1941 in Lemberg and other Galician towns were primarily retaliations for the mass murders of Ukrainians committed by the Soviets between June 22 and July 2, 1941. The reports of the Einsatzgruppen provide evidence of this:

> In Tarnopol 5,000 Ukrainians kidnapped, 2,000 murdered. As counter-measures arrest operation initiated against Jewish intellectuals, who shared responsibility for the murder and, besides, were informers for the NKVD. Number estimated at about 1,000. On July 5, approximately 70 Jews rounded up by Ukrainians and shot. Another 20 Jews killed on the road by military and Ukrainians, as response to the murder of three sol-



This photo from the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, D.C. is identified as a "bone-crushing machine used to grind human bones in order to obtain fertilizer in the Janowska concentration camp, August 1944." It is nothing of the sort. Honest investigators have identified it as a machine used to help pave roads, as explained in Carlo Mattogno's *The Einsatzgruppen in the Occupied Eastern Territories*, published by Castle Hill. The photo was used by the "Soviet Extraordinary State Commission for Ascertaining and Investigating Crimes Perpetrated by the German–Fascist Invaders and Their Accomplices" to "prove" that the Germans were trying to dispense of evidence that could prove the mass murder of "innocent" civilians.

> diers who were found chained in jail, with tongues cut out and eyes gouged out.[3]

Other Jews were shot in retaliatory measures after the discovery of Soviet torture chambers. For example, after the discovery of a torture chamber in the Tarnopol courthouse, the Germans reacted as follows: "The troops marching through who had the opportunity to see these atrocities, above all the bodies of the murdered German soldiers, killed all of the approximately 600 Jews and set their houses on fire."[4]

MODERN HISTORIOGRAPHY

Israeli holocaust historian Yitzhak Arad and other historians are now promoting the idea that the Einsatzgruppen with support of the German army murdered almost every Jew in the Soviet Union.[5] In his book *The Holocaust in the Soviet Union*, Arad discusses the difficulty of obtaining exact figures of Jews who died in the Soviet Union during WWII:

> The absence of accurate Soviet statistics on the number of evacuated Jews into the Soviet rear areas and German documentation on the number of Jews remaining in the occupied Soviet territories makes it difficult to sum up the number of Jews who perished in these territories. The Soviet administration did not conduct any kind of census of the inhabitants, including Jews, who survived the German occupation. German statistics are incomplete on the number of Jews murdered during the years of occupation. The Einsatzgruppen reports and other German documents give the numbers of Jews murdered by them in specific locations, but they don't include all of the murder sites, and there is doubt as to the accuracy of these statistics. Reports on the

> many massacres conducted by the Orpo and local police forces are only partial.[6]

Despite this lack of documentation, Arad produces estimates of Jewish deaths in the German-occupied Soviet Union during World War II that show only slight variations. Arad estimates that there were 2,612,000-2,743,500 Jews in the German-occupied Soviet Republics. Of this number, 103,000-119,000 Jews are estimated to have survived, while about 2,509,000-2,624,500 Jews are estimated to have died.[7] Using the mid-range of these estimates, this equals a Jewish death rate of 95.85%, with a survival rate of only 4.15%.

Arad estimates that there were 2,105,000-2,225,000 Jews in the German-occupied Soviet republics of Belorussia, Ukraine and Russia. Of this total, 42,000-55,000 Jews are estimated to have survived, while about 2,063,000-2,170,000 Jews are estimated to have died. Using the mid-range of these estimates, Arad thus estimates that only 48,500 Jews survived out of 2,165,000 total Jews in Belorussia, Ukraine and Russia.[8] This equals a Jewish death rate of 97.76% in these three Soviet republics, with a survival rate of only 2.24%.

Arad provides no documentation for his estimated Jewish death totals in the Soviet Union. Arad's assumed death total of Jews in the Soviet Union is absurd. The German army and the Einsatzgruppen were engaged in a monumental struggle against the Soviet army. The Germans could not possibly have killed such a high percentage of Jews based solely on verbal orders from Heinrich Himmler[9] while engaging in battles of epic proportions with the Soviets.

Yitzhak Arad has given out false historical information in the past to support the official holocaust story. Regarded by many as the leading Treblinka expert, Arad distorted a report dated November 15, 1942 by saying the report referred to gas chambers instead of steam chambers as the murder weapon at Treblinka.[10] Arad was forced to make this change because the official historiography now states that steam chambers were never used to kill Jews at Treblinka.[11]

AKTION 1005

Since the bodies of the alleged 2.5 million murdered Soviet Jews have not been found, the official holocaust historiography claims they were cremated in what is called Aktion 1005. An article in the *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust* defines this operation: "Operation 1005, code name for a large-scale activity that aimed to obliterate the traces of the murder of millions of human beings by the Nazis in occupied Europe."[12]

It is unrealistic to assume that Aktion 1005 succeeded and that Germans exhumed and burned approximately 2.5 million bodies. This would mean that, within a period of 13 months, the Germans had to have emptied thousands of mass graves in a territory of more than 463,000 square miles—all without leaving behind any material or documentary traces. The mass exhumation of such a large number of bodies in such a short period of time is quite impossible.[13]

Furthermore, we know that no Soviet planes discovered and photographed the burning of these bodies, because, otherwise, the Soviets would have exploited the photographs for propaganda purposes. The thousands of pyres burning through the night would have been photographed by the Soviets if such mass exhumations had actually taken place.[14]

Yitzhak Arad attempts to explain away these problems by stating that Aktion 1005 was both a highly classified operation and a failure:

> Aktion 1005 was a highly classified operation. Orders and reports were given and received verbally, and no German documents were saved to provide evidence. The SS, which was responsible for the operation, did everything in its power to prevent a leak of information on the site. …
>
> There is no way of knowing how many corpses were cremated in the course of the operation—hundreds of thousands, certainly, possibly even millions. But millions of corpses remained in the pits in which they had been buried. This tangible evidence—the corpses of millions of Jews and non-Jews, murdered by Nazi Germany and its collaborators in the occupied Soviet territories—remained for posterity. In its main objective—destroying the evidence of mass murder—Aktion 1005 failed.[15]

The problem with Arad's explanation is that neither the Soviets nor anyone else have found mass graves in which large numbers of Jews were supposedly buried in the Soviet Union. Germar Rudolf writes:

> After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, numerous mass graves, containing altogether hundreds of thousands of bodies of victims of the Soviets, were discovered, excavated, and investigated. Not only was the number of victims determined, but in many cases the specific cause of death as well. In the same regions where many of these mass graves were found, 1 million Jews are said to have been shot by the Einsatzgruppen. Yet no such grave has ever been reported found, let alone dug and investigated, in the more than half a century during which these areas have been controlled by the USSR and its successor states.[16]

Thus, the undocumented and imaginary Aktion 1005 provides no evidence of a German program of genocide against Soviet Jews.

Carlo Mattogno concludes: "Orthodox 'Holocaust' historiography has never proven that the authorities of the Reich planned and carried out a general plan on an institutional level to eliminate the bodies of the victims of the Einsatzgruppen and other associated units by means of a systematic operation of exhumation and cremation of bodies."[17]

THE EINSATZGRUPPEN TRIAL

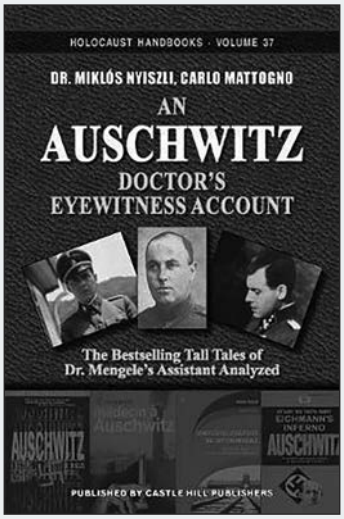
The Einsatzgruppen trial that took place in Nuremberg from September 1947 to April 1948 form the basis for the allegations that the Einsatzgruppen and other German forces murdered millions of Jews and other people in a "Holocaust by bullets." The defendants in this trial were 24 commanding and senior officers of the Einsatzgruppen.[18]

Benjamin Ferencz, the chief prosecutor at the Einsatzgruppen trial, has admitted to using death threats to obtain evidence. Ferencz said in an interview:

> You know how I got witness statements? I'd go into a village where, say, an American pilot had parachuted and been beaten to death and line everyone up against the wall. Then I'd say, "Anyone who lies will be shot on the spot." It never occurred to me that statements taken under duress would be invalid.[19]

Ferencz, who enjoys an international reputation as a world peace advocate, further related a story concerning the interrogation of an SS colonel. Ferencz explained that he took out his pistol in order to intimidate him:

> What do you do when he thinks he's still in charge? I've got to show him that I'm in charge. All I've got to do is squeeze the trigger and mark it as *auf der Flucht erschossen* [shot while trying to escape] … I said, "you are in a filthy uniform sir, take it off!" I stripped him naked and threw his clothes out the window. He stood there naked for half an hour, covering his testicles with his hands, not looking nearly like the SS officer he was reported to be. Then I said "now listen, you and I are gonna have an understanding right now. I am a Jew—I would love to kill you and mark you down as *auf der Flucht erschossen*, but I'm gonna do what you would never do. You are



An Auschwitz Doctor's Eyewitness Account

The Tall Tales of Dr. Mengele's Assistant Analyzed

By Carlo Mattogno and Miklós Nyiszli. Everyone knows Dr. Josef Mengele, the evil Auschwitz doctor who sent countless Jews to the gas chambers, performed cruel, pointless medical experiments on inmates, and gave twin research a bad reputation. But how do we "know" about his many diabolical deeds? The most important source for what Mengele is said to have done at Auschwitz comes from the Hungarian Jew Miklós Nyiszli, a forensic physician who claims to have been Dr. Mengele's assistant at Auschwitz. In 1946, he published a book about his traumatic experiences while he was at Auschwitz. Over the years, his book has been translated into all major languages of Europe. It has become one of the mainstays of the orthodox Auschwitz narrative, right next to the testimonies of other key witnesses, such as that of former Auschwitz commandant Rudolf Höss, or of Elie Wiesel.

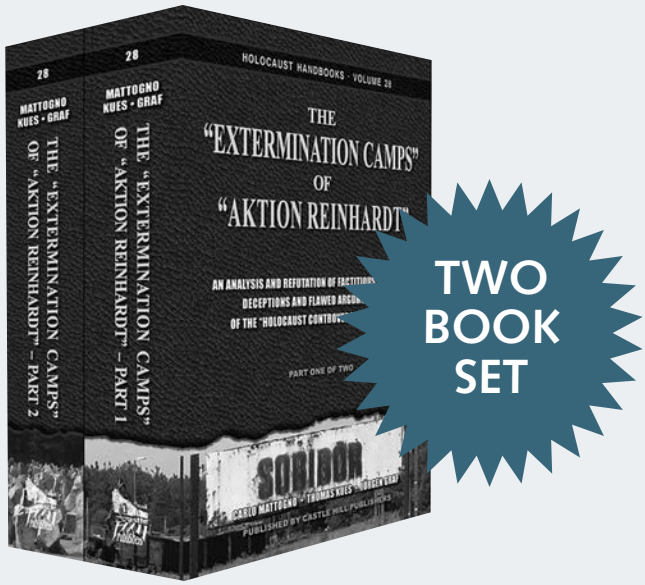
As influential as Nyiszli's book has been in forming the world's opinion about Auschwitz, Nyiszli's various writings have never been subjected to thorough critical scrutiny. The present book changes this.

Part 1 of this book contains a faithful translation of the original 1946 edition of Nyiszli's Hungarian book, while Part 2 makes publicly accessible for the first time essential excerpts of much-less known postwar texts by and about Nyiszli.

Part 3 thoroughly scrutinizes Nyiszli's writings with what we know to be true about Auschwitz from solid material facts and authentic documentation, while Part 4 compares his various claims with what other inmate doctors have stated who were in a similar position at Auschwitz as Nyiszli claims for himself.

Part 5 takes a critical look into how orthodox historians have dealt with Nyiszli's texts, while a short essay in the Appendix lays bare the mythical nature of the cliché of Dr. Mengele as the "Angel of Death."

The author's conclusion is dispositive: "Nyiszli was either an extraordinary impostor or a lunatic; there is no escaping from the dilemma. And both horns of this dilemma – shameless mendacity or lunacy – disqualify Nyiszli and completely destroy his credibility." Softcover, 484 pages, 51 illustrations, #813, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 or order online at www.BarnesReview.com.



The 'Extermination Camps' of 'Aktion Reinhardt'

An Analysis and Refutation of Factitious 'Evidence,' Deceptions & Flawed Argumentation

By Carlo Mattogno, Juergen Graf and Thomas Kues. In 2011, several members of the exterminationist "Holocaust Controversies" group published a 570-page online study titled "Belzec, Sobibor, Treblinka: Holocaust Denial and Operation Reinhardt." With it they claim to refute three of our authors' monographs on the Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka camps. (See Volumes 8, 9 and 19 of the TBR HOLOCAUST HANDBOOKS SERIES). This lengthy mainstream critique forced our three authors to go back to the sources. After a year of archival and library research, the rebuttal was finally complete and the results are out in the open now. This two-book set makes hash out of the mainstream "rebuttal" and proves the books we have published on the aforementioned camps were accurate. In short, once again, mainstream "Holocaust historians" have been embarrassed by the facts: none of the camps in Germany was capable of gassing prisoners to death as claimed. Set of two tomes with a total of 1,385 pages (sold as a set only), softcover, 6 x 9 format, bibliography, #669, ***$45*** per set (reg. $80) minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4 ET. **LIMITED QUANTITY.**

> gonna sit down and write out exactly what happened—when you entered the camp, who was there, how many died, why they died, everything else about it. Or, you don't have to do that—you are under no obligation. You can write a note of five lines to your wife, and I will try to deliver it." [Ferencz gets the desired statement and continues.] I then went to someone outside and said "Major, I got this affidavit, but I'm not gonna use it—it is a coerced confession. I want you to go in, be nice to him, and have him rewrite it." The second one seemed to be okay—I told him to keep the second one and destroy the first one. That was it.[20]

This and other admissions by Ferencz cast an immediate shadow over the entire proceedings. Is this the sort of legal person who can be relied upon to present fair and objective evidence at a major trial?[21]

Ferencz took only two days to present the 253 captured documents in the Einsatzgruppen case. These documents were the primary evidence used to convict the defendants in this trial.[22] It should be noted that all the documents presented in this trial were prosecution documents. The documents were screened solely for the purpose of helping the prosecution's case, while depriving the defense of helpful defense documents.[23]

The accuracy and authenticity of the Einsatzgruppen reports have been called into question by many researchers. The originals of the Einsatzgruppen reports have never been produced, and many of the copies that have been produced show clear signs of postwar additions. For example, Einsatzgruppen Report No. 111 contains garbled wording and a clear addition to the end of a paragraph (highlighted in italics below):

> These were the motives for the executions carried out by the Kommandos: Political officials, looters and saboteurs, active Communists and political representatives, Jews

This Yad Vashem photo shows human remains recovered in 1964 from the mass graves of deceased Soviet POWs at the Bobruisk Camp complex. Investigators were expecting to find large numbers of massacred Jews, but forensic examination determined the remains to be those of Soviet soldiers. For more on the deaths of mass numbers of Soviet WWII POWS in the care of the Germans and the reasons for those deaths, see "Examining the Deaths of Soviet POWs in German Captivity," by John Wear, in the TBR, September/ October 2019 issue.

who gained their release from prison camps by false statements, agents and informers of the NKVD, persons who, by false depositions and influencing witnesses, were instrumental in the deportation of ethnic Germans, Jewish sadism and revengefulness, undesirable elements, partisans, Politruks, dangers of plague and epidemics, members of Russian bands, armed insurgents—provisioning of Russian bands, rebels and agitators, drifting juveniles, *Jews in general*.[24]

Defenders of the official "Holocaust" story often state that the Einsatzgruppen reports were captured by the U.S. Army when they took control of the Gestapo headquarters. However, even Ferencz has admitted that the copies of these reports originated with the copies held by the German Foreign Office in Berlin, which makes them Soviet-origin papers.[25]

The unreliability of the Einsatzgruppen reports was acknowledged in the trial of German Field Marshal Erich von Manstein in 1949. Von Manstein's lawyer demonstrated that whole areas claimed by the reports to be "cleared of Jews" actually contained many flourishing Jewish communities that were untouched throughout the entire war. The trial court accepted the argument that the Einsatzgruppen reports were unreliable, and Von Manstein was acquitted in regard to the Einsatzgruppen activities in his command sector.[26]

Dr. Arthur Butz explains exactly why the Einsatzgruppen documents were actually forged:

> It is not difficult to see why these documents exist; without them the authors of the lie would

have no evidence for their claims except testimony. We have seen that with Auschwitz there was an abundance of material facts to work with and whose meanings could be distorted: shipments of Jews to Auschwitz, many of whom did not return to their original homes, large shipments of a source of hydrogen cyanide gas, elaborate cremation facilities, selections, the stench. The situation with the Einsatzgruppen was different; there was only one fact, the executions. Standing alone, this fact does not appear impressive as evidence, and this consideration was no doubt the motivation for manufacturing these documents on such a large scale.[27]

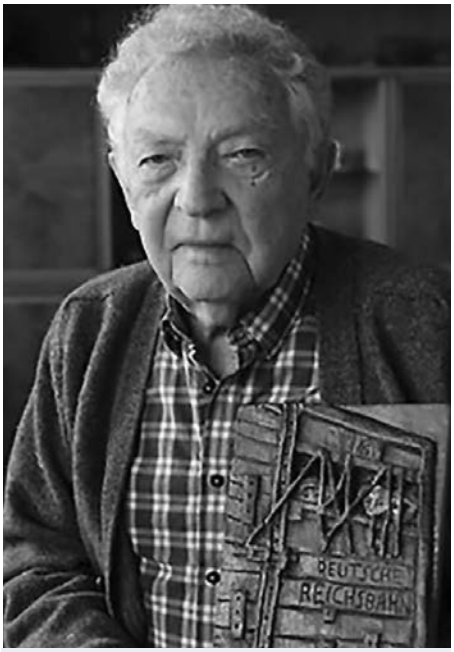
CONCLUSION

The Einsatzgruppen were assigned the tasks of killing Soviet commissars and fighting partisan activity in the Soviet Union. Large numbers of Jews and non-Jews were killed in these operations.

Because German forces were always limited and always in demand at the front, German military authorities were all the more fearful of the disruptions partisans could cause. Consequently, the Einsatzgruppen and German army officers took severe measures against partisan activity in the Soviet Union.

This resulted in the Einsatzgruppen and the German military engaging in mass killings of partisans, including the execution of many civilians. However, the Einsatzgruppen did not serve the additional purpose of committing genocide against Soviet Jewry.[28]

The increased death toll in the "Holocaust by Bullets" is being used today by Yitzhak Arad and other historians to offset the diminishing estimated deaths in the German camps. This is the only way in which the alleged 6 million deaths in the so-called Holocaust can still be maintained. ❖



Isaac Rudnicki (Yitzhak Arad) is a world-famous Jewish author and intelligence operative who has made a very good living peddling his false claims about "the Holocaust." Arad is also a retired Israeli general, a former Soviet partisan, and was the director of Yad Vashem from 1972 to 1993.

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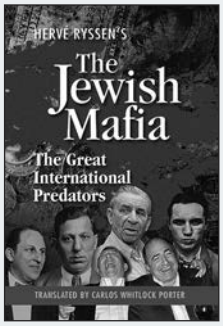
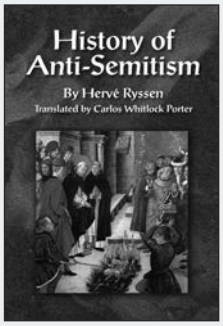
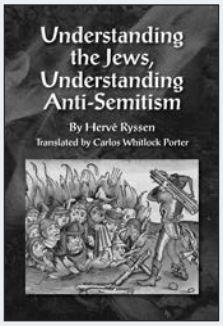
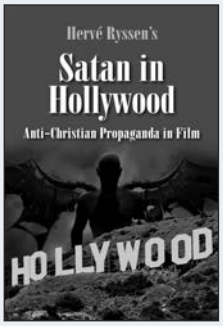
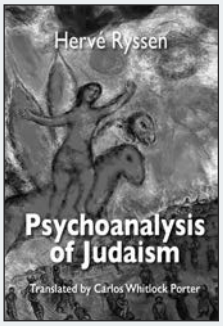
John Wear was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. Wear, who is currently retired, worked most of his career as a CPA. His most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 with Lacerte Software, a tax division of Intuit.











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History of Anti-Semitism

By Hervé Ryssen. The history of Judaism is that of a people or sect constantly at war with the rest of humanity. According to prophecy, after the great war against the last enemies of Israel, the Messianic times will be a blessed time for the Jews. All the Earth will be unified, and the Jews will be recognized by all as God's chosen people. The Pesachim and Sanhedrin treatises of the Babylonian Talmud assure us that, in the times of the Messiah, the treasures of the Jews will be so immense that "it will take 300 she-asses to carry the keys." To succeed in reaching this universal peace (*pax Judaica*), and "hasten the coming of the Messiah," fanatical Jewish sects must therefore work unceasingly to destroy all the differences among men—nations, races, religions and local customs. Find out. Softcover, 453 pages, #768, *$35*.

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By Hervé Ryssen. Translated by Carlos Porter. *Understanding the Jews, Understanding Anti-Semitism* is the perfect companion to the *History of Anti-Semitism* above. Everyone talks about the Jews, but very few people really know them. Who are they? What makes them different from everyone else? These questions are of increasingly vital importance since the Jewish people play a central role in the evolution of humanity. Marx, Freud and Einstein are often cited, who long personified the genius of Judaism. Today, the Jewish contribution to world culture is an extraordinarily rich one. Their love of equality and tolerance and their untiring struggle for human rights make them the world's foremost defenders of democratic ideals. How then, can one explain anti-Semitism? Softcover, 90 pages, #763, *$15*.

Satan in Hollywood: Anti-Christian Propaganda in Film

On television and in film, Christians are most frequently depicted as narrow-minded, intolerant racists and bigots, if not actually rapists or murderers. The Catholic clergy is almost always depicted as a place of concealment for sadists and mental defectives. Hundreds of films contain anti-Christian smears, and the list gets longer every year. Ryssen identifies a large number of these films and details their anti-Christian messages and imagery. These vile themes even appear in children's cartoons! The evidence speaks for itself: Christianity—and most particularly the Catholic Church—is under attack in the Hollywood film industry in ways that have never been used against Islam or Judaism or any other community in history. Softcover, saddle-stitched, 59 pages, #850, *$10*.

Psychoanalysis of Judaism

There is no doubt that Jews are possibly the most successful religious and cultural group on the planet. In America, they are the kings of media, Hollywood, the music industry and Wall Street. They have the most powerful lobbies in the world, working not only for their own national interests, but the interests of the state of Israel. Israeli leaders have openly admitted that they "own" the U.S. Congress—and nobody will argue against that with a straight face. So what makes Jews so successful? How have they been able to wield such influence over the generally non-Jewish nations in which they dwell? How have they managed to convince so many that their suffering over the centuries is worse than that of other groups etc etc? In *Psychoanalysis of Judaism*, author Hervé Ryssen delves into this very subject. Softcover, 461 pages, #846, *$30*.

Israel's Billions: Jewish Swindlers & International Financiers

Jews have been expelled from every country they have ever lived in, at all periods of history. Every time, the principal reason invoked was usury, ruining peasants and tradesmen while disproportionately enriching the Jewish community. All over Europe, they allegedly engaged in smuggling, debasing the coinage, washing ducats in acid, using yellow arsenic to give brass the color of gold, to swindle and deceive. Today, these swindles have acquired a scope unprecedented in history. In *Israel's Billions: Jewish Swindlers and International Financiers*, author Hervé Ryssen details this global theft. Softcover, 279 pages, #833, *$25*.

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Rulers of Russia and the Russian Farmers

Irish priest's anti-Communist book on USSR exposed what he saw as the unreported facts about Bolshevism

What follows is a synopsis of the highlights of *The Rulers of Russia and the Russian Farmers*, first printed in 1938 and written and published by Rev. Denis Fahey, C.S.Sp., a fierce critic of atheistic Bolshevism. This review is based upon the third revised edition of the book published by Loreto Printing in 2014.

By Antonius J. Patrick

INTRODUCTION

Before the Second Vatican Council, 1962-65, Catholicism was decidedly anti-Communist. Popes issued condemnatory encyclicals on it, the clergy spoke out about its dangers in sermons and Catholic intellectuals published a considerable amount of literature that exposed its atheistic nature. In the English-speaking world, there were popular anti-Communist clerics, most notably Bishop Fulton Sheen, Fr. Charles E. Coughlin and Fr. Denis Fahey.

Prior to WWII, Catholic opposition to Communism also contained criticism of the Jewish personalities involved in it since many of the revolutionary movements were fronted or orchestrated by Jews. Political correctness had yet to purge objective inquiry into social matters, although it was certainly on the ascent.

Fr. Denis Fahey was a staunch anti-Communist cleric who warned the world about the dangers of Communism.

After the Allied "victory" in WWII and the disastrous geopolitical results of the war which led, in part, to Soviet domination of Eastern Europe, warnings about the "Communist threat" remained within Catholic circles. However, there was a decided difference. Mention of the Jewish involvement in Communism had begun to fade and, as the years rolled by, their involvement was rarely written about in mainstream Catholic periodicals. Moreover, there was almost no talk of the other areas of Western culture that Jewish businessmen sought to dominate after the war. These included television, radio, movies, the arts, academia, publishing, newspapers [and today the internet]—the best lines of communication for swaying public opinion.

Of the few who continued to speak of Jewish involvement in both Communism and throughout Western society, both before and after the war, was the Irish priest Fr. Denis Fahey, C.S.Sp. However, with his passing in 1954, a major voice had disappeared that, unfortunately, would not be replaced in the next generation of Catholic intelligentsia.[1]

Right up to his death, Fr. Fahey never tired in demonstrating the pernicious effects that he believed Jews had on Western societies, especially after WWII. We now know, with the benefit of hindsight, that WWII was a victory largely for World Zionism and a major defeat for the White race. One need only look at the number of White Europeans who died or were maimed in that war to understand that.

After Vatican II, however, not only was there no criticism of Jewish/Zionist influence on Western culture, but critique of atheistic Communism was

Soviet officials are shown requisitioning (stealing) grain from successful Ukrainian farmers (kulaks) during Stalin's terror famine in Kuban, in the southern Soviet Union, 1932-1933. In an attempt to crush the kulaks and their spirit of freedom, the Soviet authorities demanded every single seed of grain be confiscated. Those who dared keep even one grain of wheat, for instance, could be shot on the spot.

largely frowned upon by Church officials, who had become imbibed with the new ecumenism of the council. When Communism was spoken of, emphasis was typically placed on its economic deficiencies and the supposed military threat that it posed to the West.

Instead of showing the "errors" of Judaism and attempting to convert them, as the Church had done for its first 2,000 years of existence, after Vatican II, Jews became Catholic "elder brothers," as "dialogue" and not evangelization became Church policy.

JEWS & THE REVOLUTION

No honest historian or those who have taken at least a cursory look at 20th-century history could deny or not know that the Bolshevik revolution and the establishment of the Red regime was conceived, financed, carried forth and eventually implemented largely by Jews from both inside Russia and around the world. Unlike most modern historians, who are conspicuously silent on the matter, Fr. Fahey documents the overwhelming role that Jews played throughout the entire horrific saga.

One of the best sources that objectively chronicled the dramatic events that took place leading up to and after the Bolshevik takeover in 1917 was Robert Wilton's book *Les Derniers Jours des Romanof* (*The Last Days of the Romanovs*). Wilton was no mere journalist; he was educated in Russia, fluent in the language and worked as a correspondent for *The Paris Times*.

Fr. Fahey quotes from Wilton's book about the astounding number of Jews who held key positions within the Bolshevik regime:

> In order not to leave myself [Wilton] open to any accusation of prejudice, I am giving … the list of the members of the Central Committee, of the Extraordinary Commission and the Council of Commissars functioning at the time of the assassination of the Imperial Family. The 62 members of the committee were composed of five Russians, one Ukrainian, six Letts, two Germans, one Czech, two Armenians, three Georgians, one Karaim (Jewish sect) and 41 Jews. [12]
>
> The extraordinary Commission of Moscow was composed of 36 members, including one German, one Pole, one Armenian, two Russians, eight Letts, 23 Jews. The Council of the People's Commissars numbered two Armenians, three Russians, 17 Jews. According to the data furnished by the Soviet press, out of 556 important func-

tionaries of the Bolshevik state, including the above-mentioned, there were in 1918-19, 17 Russians, two Ukrainians, 11 Armenians, 35 Letts, 15 Germans, one Hungarian, 10 Georgians, three Poles, three Finns, one Czech, one Karaim, 457 Jews. [*Ibid.*]

"It is in the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party," writes Wilton, "that the governmental power resides. It was composed as follows in 1918: Bronstein (Trotsky), Apfelbaum (Zinovieff), Lourie (Larine), Ouritski, Volodarski, Rosenfeldt (Kamenef), Sniidovich, Sverdlof (Yankel), Nakhamkes (Stekliof)." Of the 12 Central Committee members, nine were Jews with only three Russians. [9]

As Fr. Fahey rightly points out, the overthrow of the czar was far from the first instance where Jews had instigated political turmoil or participated in the moral corruption of society. In response, countries often expelled them from their midsts and, when they were allowed to remain, they were prevented from holding positions of influence.

After the French Revolution, however, came Jewish emancipation, which, soon afterward, saw their ascendancy first in the strategic area of money and banking. Financial wealth led to political and social control that, by the end of the 19th century and throughout the 20th century—and to this day—has been overwhelming.

While Fr. Fahey does not directly mention this connection in these monographs, it is no coincidence that the Jews and other political elites were able to gain an inordinate amount of power as the gold standard was continually weakened and central banks gained greater and greater control over money and banking. The rise and sustainability of the nation state after the breakup of Western Christendom, the downfall of the czar and the undermining of the Russian Orthodox Church were financed, in large measure, through central banking.

While Fr. Fahey presents the undeniable fact of Jewish involvement in the Bolshevik Revolution, the analysis of why it took place and the motivating factors behind it are just as important. To Fr. Fahey, the Jewish social domination ultimately stems from their genetic and religious makeup that, he insisted, permeates their world outlook. The Jews, as social theorists such as Kevin MacDonald contend, do not see themselves as part of a nation or kingdom, but are "cosmopolitan" in outlook, where their race and religion are above their commitment or adherence to a specific nationality. Fr. Fahey acknowledged this factor, but stressed the religious aspect of Judaism or, more accurately, their unfaithfulness ("perfidy") to Christ as the impetus for their individual and group behavior.

Robert Wilton (1868-1925) was the son of a British mining engineer living in Russia. Wilton actually fought in the Russian army in World War I. During the Bolshevik uprisings, Wilton escaped to Siberia, leaving only after the White Russians were defeated. He later became a reporter for the *New York Herald* and the *Paris Times*.

The Bolshevik version of Marxism was to Fr. Fahey another phase or program for Jewish activists to use to break down societies and cultures which they saw as threats to their self-interest and group survival. The catalyst for their actions is their belief system, which seeks a "Natural Messias" or messiah being either an individual or, after 1948, the state of Israel to lead them, and Judaism, to world hegemony:

> In this pamphlet, I have outlined some of the historical evidence which goes to prove that those "strangers to the real interests of Russia," who are experimenting with this Marxian plan elaborated years ago, are members of the Jewish nation, and that Communism is the latest and, up to the present, the most decadent materialistic phase of the opposition of that nation to the Supernatural Messias. [14]

He continues:

> . . . I present to my readers a number of serious documents which go to show that the real forces behind Bolshevism in Russia are Jewish forces, and that Bolshevism is really an instrument in the hands of the Jews for the establishment of their future Messianic kingdom. [25]

Fr. Fahey sees the religious composition of the Jews as the principle factor not only for their actions but for their incredible success. Only supernatural inspiration and manipulation can explain how the Jews, despite being a minority—and often a hated one—have been able to transform so many societies. They have been able not only to change people's beliefs about themselves, but have insidiously conditioned the host cultures in which they dwell to despise their own heritage. The Jews have had long experience with such things. The most infamous example goes back to the New Testament when they mendaciously turned the crowd against Jesus de-

spite Pontius Pilate's reluctance to condemn the clearly innocent victim. Many in the crowd were the very same people who, no less than a week earlier, had proclaimed Him their Savior.

No greater authority than Christ Himself identified the "Supernatural Force" who was the Jews' master: "You are of your father the devil." [St. John, ch. VIII, verse 44]

"Their rejection of the Supernatural Messias," Fr. Fahey contends, "is just as vigorous today as at any time since Calvary." [48] For the Jews, they chose—and still do—their race and its glory over that of Christ and His:

> [T]he Jewish nation, by its rejection of Christ's message, asserted that its national life was the highest life in the world and proclaimed that the supreme test of the value of a course of action was its relation to that national life. [47-8]

Once Western societies abandoned Christianity, they became easy prey for the Jews and their allies to shape and mold to their liking. Opposition to Judaism has largely been waged on naturalistic grounds. Most opponents of the Jews do not recognize that this is a supernatural struggle, as Fr. Fahey so ably points out, and cannot be won without divine assistance, as Fr. Fahey believed.

Bags of grain confiscated from kulak families in the village of Udachoye in Ukraine. In many ways similar to the forced famine of the Irish under British rule, the policies of the Soviets (and the British in the case of the Irish) guaranteed mass starvation, despite the fact that the farmers were producing plenty of foodstuffs. In the end, Stalin's terror famine starved as many as 9 million Russians.

RUSSIAN FARMERS

Fr. Fahey's monograph on the Russian farmers focuses on the brutal collectivization of the countryside that liquidated the well-to-do and middling farmers. While socialistic planning led to the predictable results of famine, death, misery and economic decline, collectivization had another purpose: to do away with the agricultural system which had existed for centuries that was a natural bulwark against Bolshevism.

Marxism and most socialistic theorists held great distain for agriculture and the peasantry, favoring industrial labor that, they believed, would be more conducive to revolutionary activity. Farmers are highly independent and not as reliant on cities and government for their survival, which made collectivization of agriculture more difficult. The Bolsheviks, therefore, were considerably more ruthless in the countryside in their implementation of Communism than in the cities.

Economic forces at the time, not only in Russia but throughout the Western world, were working in the Bolsheviks' favor, although they were not aware of the dynamics taking place. As agriculture became more mechanized—making it more productive—farming became less labor intensive. More food could be grown with fewer hands. The "surplus labor" from the countryside increasingly migrated to cities and urban areas for work, thus strengthening the ranks of the proletariat—the Bolsheviks' natural base.

The first attempt at farm socialism was conducted soon after the Reds came to power. The policy had a twofold purpose. The first was to apply their failed economic theories in the countryside, while the second was to destroy the more well-to-do farmers—the much despised kulaks. The first "war" on the Russian farmer began in 1919 and lasted to 1921, as Fr Fahey describes:

> In those years Lenin tried to apply Marxian collectivism, based on the doctrine that man is merely an animal, to the Russian countryside. The peasants resisted the intolerable demands made upon them. They refused to grow food for "the pampered cities and armies.'"[19]

As to be expected, the experiment was a monumental catastrophe in economic terms, although much to the glee of the Bolsheviks it accomplished the goal of destroying millions of highly productive kulak farms. From sources familiar with the situation, some 23 million people were "threatened with extermination" with 6 million reported deaths from lack of nutrition. Had it not been for relief efforts, the numbers would have been considerably higher. Unfortunately, under Stalin's satanic attempt at collectivization, the Soviet dictator did not allow any outside help. This guaranteed the deaths of untold millions.

While the Bolsheviks accomplished their goal of eradicating many of the kulaks, the destruction of Russian agriculture was so severe that they called a halt to it and, soon afterward, enacted NEP, "new economic policy." NEP allowed a certain amount of economic freedom and capitalistic production while it slowed the breakup and redistribution of farm land. After a few years of NEP, farm production did rise, although never to pre-war levels, as farmers remained leery of producing "too much" that might bring about confiscation by the authorities.

The brief respite under NEP, that allowed for some market activity in the Russian countryside, was brutally ended in 1929 with Stalin's attempt to fully collectivize farming and completely liquidate the kulaks. There would be no reprieve from this policy until WWII, when the Soviet regime needed help from the entire population in their titanic struggle with Germany.

The economic devastation from complete socialistic agricultural planning was enormous and probably the worst of its kind recorded in history. Even the best year—1935—saw farm production fall short of 1913 per capita yield. Fr. Fahey quotes W.H. Chamberlain from his *Collectivism: A False Utopia* about conditions in Stalinist Russia:

> The Russian people, if one may accept the plain evidence of Soviet statistics, are worse fed than they were two decades ago under czarism. … Much greater has been the impoverishment of Russian agriculture in livestock, with the corresponding inevitable deterioration in the supply of meat, milk and dairy products. … Here one has in a nutshell the explanation of the Soviet food prices, which are abnormally high in relation to the earnings of the workers and employees, and also the proof that Russians, by and large, are eating less and worse than before the revolution. . . . [50]

Let it not be forgotten that at the heart of the Reds' farm policy (and for that matter all of Bolshevism) lay a hatred of Christianity. The great famine of 1932-33 gave the farm commissars an excuse to further confiscate and plunder Church property and possessions: "In accordance with instructions of the Regional Executive Committee, the church in your village is to be put in order as a storehouse for government grain. … The local Komsomols [All-Union Leninist Young Communist League] did the actual work of stripping the church of its hangings, icons and valuables." [41][2]

The peasants' reaction to this barbarity was heartrending:

> The news spread like wildfire through the fields. Scores of peasants dropped their implements and rushed to the village. They cursed and pleaded and wept as they saw their sacred objects removed. … "They've taken every-

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thing from us. They've left us nothing. Now they are removing our last comfort. Where shall we christen our children and bury our dead? Where shall we turn for comfort in our sorrows? The scoundrels, the infidels! I was helpless."[19][3]

CONCLUSION

Those along the wide spectrum of the right—social conservatives, racial realists, constitutionalists, Alt-Righters, Southern sympathizers, nationalists, free marketeers—who have tried to defeat or at least turn back the tide of Jewish-dominated liberalism will continue to lose unless they fight the left with Christianity. The right largely fails because it is in agreement with the left that Almighty God should have no place in political affairs. The current destruction of many cities and urban areas by neo-Bolsheviks is just the latest example of the right's impotency in halting the left's assault on its heritage. For those who seek a strategy not only to defeat the barbaric hordes, but especially their wily manipulators, from a supernatural perspective Fr. Denis Fahey's books, in particular his two monographs—*The Rulers of Russia* and *The Rulers of Russia and the Russian Farmers*—are essential reading. ❖

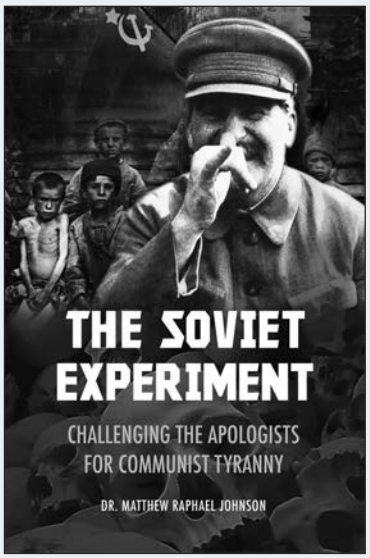
ENDNOTES:

1 See in particular, *The Kingship of Christ and the Conversion of the Jewish Nation*; *The Kingship of Christ and Organized Naturalism: Secret Societies and the Kingship of Christ*.

2 Fr. Fahey quotes from Victor Kravchenko's book, *I Chose Freedom*.

3 *Ibid.*

Antonius J. Patrick is the pen name of a scholar and educator living and employed in the Washington, D.C. area who must remain anonymous to avoid retribution from his employers for writing for The Barnes Review. He says, "I write for TBR on occasion because they are the only professional publisher in the region that runs my work without turning it into politically correct whitewash." This essay is dedicated to author Michael Collins Piper.



The Soviet Experiment

Challenging the Apologists for Communist Tyranny

Br. Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson. The USSR remains one of the least understood of all societies despite its having only existed in the 20th century. It stands as the great embarrassment of the globe's liberal elite and they do all they can to mystify their role in creating and supporting this totalitarian disaster. One of the reasons it remains so misunderstood is that very few can wrap their heads around depravity of this magnitude. Josef Stalin once said in an article appearing in *Pravda* that, under his rule, "life had become more joyous and carefree." There's a level of dissociation here that only a handful can penetrate and still retain their sanity. In *The Soviet Experiment: Challenging the Apologists for Communist Tyranny*, authored by Dr. Matthew Johnson, the catastrophe of the Marxist Soviet Union and the ideological fog behind which it hid for so long are analyzed and dissected. Softcover, 241 pages, #835, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H in the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, M.-Thu. 9-5 or visit our online store at www.BarnesReview.com.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your mainstream television news broadcasts.

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Kamala Beat Out by Charlie

Kamala Harris, the progressive former California senator tapped to be Joe Biden's vice president, is widely assumed to be the first person of color to become vice president in American history, a distinction often highlighted and praised by the mainstream fake news media. Little known is the fact that Charles Curtis, a Republican who served as vice president under President Herbert Hoover from 1929-1933, was the nation's first person of color to serve in such a high-profile position. While Curtis's father was White, his mother hailed in part from the Kaw Indian tribe, tracing lineage to chief White Plume, who is reported to have offered assistance to the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1804. Curtis spent much of his childhood in the American Indian community in Topeka, Kansas, and grew up speaking Kansa, the Siouan language of the Great Plains.

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Leave Her Alone!

After having been released from prison in early November following a more than two-year sentence, Ursula Haverbeck, a 92-year-old German woman who has courageously dared to critically investigate the alleged Jewish "Holocaust" of WWII only to be persecuted by German authorities, was soon back in court facing even more charges related to her public skepticism and questioning of officially sanctioned historical narratives. Less than two weeks after being released, Haverbeck found herself back in court, this time in Berlin, on charges brought by German officials using the infamous Para. 130 law, that criminalizes "incitement to hatred" and has been regularly invoked to persecute and prosecute skeptics of the official WWII "Holocaust" narrative. During her court appearance in mid-November, Haverbeck boldly explained to the judge how she came to question the official historical narrative of WWII, and insisted she has merely been asking basic questions about the official "Holocaust" narrative, including where specifically the purported crime took place. In early December, a German judge once again sentenced the righteous dissident to a one-year prison sentence, giving Germany the dishonorable distinction of having the oldest female prisoner in the world. As TBR goes to press, Haverbeck's legal team is appealing the recent sentence.

Charlie Curtis (right) and members of the Kaw Indian tribe.

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Canadian Publisher Targeted

A dissident Canadian publisher and independent journalist, who has been targeted and persecuted by the Canadian establishment for years, was recently ordered to serve a one-month conditional sentence that prevents him from leaving British Columbia and also forbids him from posting any reference to the Jewish religion or Jewish people, including references to the Talmud or Zionism, it was announced in late November. Arthur Topham, a long-time dissident publisher and journalist who maintains the Radical Press website, has been in the crosshairs of the Canadian authorities for so-called "anti-Semitic" articles he has published on his website, including a powerful satirical article related to Theodore Kaufman's genocidal, anti-German screed *Germany Must Perish*, that openly advocated for the total annihilation of the German nation. In the controversial article, Topham replaced the word "Germany" with "Israel" and "German" with "Jew," and replicated Kaufman's book verbatim in an effort to expose the horrific and genocidal nature of the 1941 work.

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Revisionist in the Crosshairs

Vincent Reynouard, a 51-year-old independent historian and WWII Revisionist based in France, was given a four-month jail sentence by a court in Paris in late November due to a YouTube video originally published in May 2017 that was skeptical of certain aspects of the so-called "Jewish Holocaust," according to *The Algemeiner*. The sentencing of Reynouard, who has been prosecuted on multiple occasions for his writings and videos questioning the official WWII "Holocaust" narrative and other aspects of official 20th-century historiography,

follows the previous September 2020 conviction of Hervé Lalin, more commonly known as Hervé Ryssen, another French Revisionist and author who has been critical of the official World War II narrative and global Zionism.

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Slovak Politician Under Fire

In October, Marian Kotleba, head of the People's Party Our Slovakia, was sentenced to four years and four months in prison for the illegal use of neo-Nazi symbols, according to AP. Kotleba had pleaded not guilty, and plans to appeal the ruling to the Slovakian Supreme Court. Kotleba's charges stem from his party giving checks in the amount of 1,488 euros to three poor Slovakian families in 2017. The number "1488" is often associated with the neo-Nazi movement, and pro-National Socialist propaganda. Other public displays are strictly verboten in modern Europe. The People's Party Our Slovakia is an increasingly popular right-wing party that has been under scrutiny by Slovak authorities for years. The country's top prosecutor unsuccessfully appealed to the Slovak supreme court last year to have the party entirely banned.

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Europol Cracks Down on "Hate"

In early November, European police from multiple nations coordinated through Europol, the law enforcement agency of the European Union, to conduct raids against political dissidents in seven European countries, Reuters reported at the time. The raids, organized by German prosecutors and coordinated with Germany, Italy, France, Greece, Norway, Britain and the Czech Republic, targeted dissidents who made "hateful posts" on social media, according to reports. A Europol spokesman said the raids were focused on individuals whose online posts "promote racism and xenophobia," arbitrary legal concepts used to stifle criticism, shut down free speech, and punish political dissidents. Following the raid, German prosecutors reported that 96 suspects were being questioned for "anti-Semitic" comments posted online.

Facebook Censors "Deniers"

After refusing to censor content that "denies the Holocaust" on Facebook and its affiliated platforms, CEO Mark Zuckerberg announced that the world's largest social media site had recently updated its policies to prohibit "any content that denies or distorts the Holocaust," the BBC reported. Facebook had previously outlawed "hate speech," posts that include "harmful stereotypes" and "anti-Semitic" content, but resisted outright banning "Holocaust denial"—until now. Zuckerberg and other Facebook leaders cited a "rise in anti-Semitism" as well as "anti-Semitic" violence for their change in policy, which was unsurprisingly welcomed by the organized Jewish community who have long lobbied the world's top social media and internet giants to ban any sort of critique or questioning of the official "Holocaust" narrative. Despite implementing the new policy, Facebook has struggled to actually enforce it.

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Ancient Church Revealed

One of the very earliest Christian churches was recently discovered in Israel at the foot of the waterfalls in the iconic Banias Nature Reserve, located in northern Israel near the borders with both Lebanon and Syria. The church, believed to be dated to around A.D. 400 was built in a Byzantine style and constructed on top of an ancient Roman-era pagan temple to Pan, the god of the wild, shepherds and flocks, according to ancient Greek and Roman mythology. Archeologists excavating the site believe the church was built to commemorate and celebrate the relationship between Jesus and the Apostle Peter, who is considered the prime mover and shaker of the early Christian church.

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Secrets of the Viking Age

Archaeologists discovered an ancient Viking Age ship burial in southeastern Norway on a farm near Gjellestad, it was recently reported. A local farmer informed authorities of his plans to build drainage ditches in one of his fields, which prompted the archaeological survey conducted by researchers at the Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research, who quickly discovered the ancient ship burial using radar technology. "Before we started, we knew about maybe one other site like it in that area," Lars Gustavsen, a researcher and lead author of the study, explained to *The New York Times*. "Now we have another one that could probably provide us with more information about how society was built, what kind of political system they had, what kind of technological systems they had." Ship burials during the Viking Age, which lasted from between roughly A.D. 750-1050, signified passage into the afterlife, and were associated with those of high status or wealth.

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Neanderthals All Thumbs?

A recently published study in the scientific journal *Scientific Reports* has suggested that Neanderthals had different hand structures than modern humans, and that their thumbs would have stuck out at a much wider angle. According to lead author Ameline Bardo, a postdoctoral research fellow at the University of Kent's School of Anthropology and Conservation in the United Kingdom, Neanderthal hand structure allowed the use of "squeeze grips," the type of grip one uses when holding hand tools like a hammer, with much more ease than humans, whose hands are better designed to use "precision grips"—the type of grip one uses when holding a pencil or pen—where the object is held between the tip of the finger and thumb. "The joint at the base of the thumb of the Neanderthal fossils is flatter with a smaller contact surface between the bones, which is better suited to an extended thumb positioned alongside the side of the hand," Bardo explained to CNN. "This thumb posture suggests the regular use of power 'squeeze' grips." This raises questions as to the manual dexterity of the Neanderthal and whether he was capable of making precision tools and intricate jewelry, for instance.

German Thought Police Drop Case Against Free Speech Activist

In the May/June 2020 issue of TBR, we published an article by Peter Rushton on the arrest and intended prosecution of Lady Michele Renouf, long known as a champion of free speech and of historians and others who have been punished and/or imprisoned for talking honestly about World War II. In 2018, Renouf became one of those persecuted people herself, facing jail time in Germany for comments made at a rally commemorating those civilians killed in Dresden by Allied bombing raids. Suddenly, and some would say quite unexplicably, the charges were dropped. What follows is a TBR interview with Renouf conducted by TBR's Dr. Edward DeVries, host of the *TBR History Hour*, explaining why the "re-educated" myrmidons of the German court system were too scared to face her in court. (Listen to the interview at www.BarnesReview.com.)

By Dr. Edward DeVries

British socialite Lady Michele Renouf was arrested back in 2018 and charged under the German criminal code with "incitement of the populace" (Volkverhetzung) for an impromptu politically incorrect speech at a WWII commemoration in Dresden, Germany. After several stalls and delays by the court and the prosecutors, in a sudden reversal two days before her trial on November 16, 2020, all charges brought under the notorious "Para. 130" against Renouf were dropped. She risked five years in prison—and won the first-ever "not guilty as charged" in a German WWII heresy prosecution.

Renouf's attorney Wolfram Nahrath said: "This decision was extraordinary—almost sensational." Either higher German constitutional consideration or special interests concluded it was too risky to put Renouf on trial, given the unique "ingredients" of her background and in her 2018 Dresden speech which, ultimately, so suddenly led prosecutors to withdraw. Obviously, the German authorities did not want to call attention to her case so that people the world over would not be made aware of the pathetic state of freedom of speech in Germany today.

Little Michele Mainwaring is shown when she was a child performer, akin to America's beloved tap-dancing Shirley Temple.

The Para. 130 "Holocaust-denial" blasphemy law has been used to jail German scientists, authors and even lawyers in recent years—"infamous heretics" such as Ernst Zündel, Germar Rudolf, Wolfgang Frölich, Manfred Roeder, Günter Deckert, Monika and Alfred Schaefer and Ursula Haverbeck. Renouf had taken an eyewitness interest in attending most of those "system-compliant Basic Law-biased trials," including the prosecution of defense attorneys Horst Mahler, Jürgen Rieger and Sylvia Stolz, during her 20 years of recording their experiences for posterity for the English-speaking world. She does this through her company Telling Films—and has reported on most of them for TBR readers. A mocking German press has dubbed Renouf the "Mother Teresa of Holocaust-deniers."

Freed from what was essentially an exile in Covid-19-restricted Germany, Renouf has returned to London where TBR Contributing Editor Dr. Edward DeVries spoke with her about her 32-month ordeal.

* * *

TBR: How does it feel to not be rotting in a German prison right now?

Renouf: It feels wonderful! I have had so many good American friends, like you, rooting for me throughout, including fellow TBR Contributing Editor Thomas Goodrich, the author of *Hellstorm: The Death of Nazi Germany*, who declared his joy in my win for real history's acquittal by a German court: "Congratulations, dear Lady!

An 1875 photograph shows the view across the River Elbe, toward Augustus Bridge and Dresden Frauenkirche, on the left, and the Katholische Hofkirche, right, in Dresden. Dresden was considered not only one of the most beautiful cities in Germany, but one of the most culturally significant metropolitan areas in the world. Its destruction—and the terrorization of the civilians there—was a major war crime.

You have given Germany a great victory … perhaps the greatest in 75 years."

Thomas hereby reinforces the observation made about the speech by Gerard Menuhin (son of the famous violinist Yehudi Menuhin), the author of (in the German version) *Tell the Truth and Hunt the Devil*. Menuhin said, 'Michele, your fearless and direct utterances in Dresden, unfortunately forbidden to all Germans, blew open the window of truth in one blast."

Gosh! How about those for an epitaph? Ready now for whenever that Israeli "settler" (Scotland Yard knows his name; no prosecution) who incited across Facebook: "Send Renouf ricin in a get well card!"

I must express enormous gratitude to my Berlin attorney, Wolfram Nahrath. All is owed to his astute assessment of his client's character, background and my Dresden trial's potential to embarrass Germany's political law-making masters. The outcome: Judge and prosecutor caved, capitulated and bowed-out, but withheld the signed and sealed "not guilty as charged" for three weeks in hopes of evading the attention of the world press. They wanted my case to die silently. But that is not going to happen.

My attorney suspects German authorities "were afraid about the contents of Renouf's trial and of her usual international press attention." Above all else, one can assume "higher ups" wanted to prevent a case law precedent being set that would have undermined the basic tenet of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG). The late, great Austrian attorney Dr. Herbert Schaller—the one who, on appeal, got the British historian David Irving released from his three-year prison sentence in Vienna—in 2007 said to me: "The intent of the penal code is to forbid everything that is not Marxist."

TBR: What is that ultimate tenet of the postwar FRG's "Basic Law"?

Renouf: So apropos to my far-reaching case—yet suppressed since 2008—is the statement by the German ex-Constitutional Court Judge Prof. Dr. Winfried Hassemer (scholar of law and former president of the Constitutional Court), to the Süddedeutsche Zeitung: "The simple questioning of an historical event can hardly be classified as an act designed to agitate. … In the end [holocaust-denial laws and accusations of agitating the public are] about stopping any reinvigoration of National Socialist sympathies.

TBR: But WWII ended, didn't it?

Renouf: Here we are, over seven decades after WWII—begun by Britain and France—yet, since 1945, the German people have had no normal right to full self-governance; no right to enjoy full national sovereignty. The wartime "All-lies" ended up war-debt impover-

ished victims—but not their political masters who remain, to this day, the political overlords of Germany.

TBR: Why so?

Renouf: Because there is still no peace agreement officially ending WWII. It is as if it is still going on. Nahrath confirms and explains this in Part 2 of my Telling Films interview.[1] Carlo Schmid, one of the authors of the post-war Basic Law, made the mistake of presuming that Germany's lack of sovereignty would only be temporary until reunification.

Some laws of today's Federal Republic, including Para. 130 Volksverhetzung, under which I was charged, are merely an extension of laws imposed by these military occupiers. Germany is not allowed to have normal politics. Academic work challenging certain interests and taboos can be defined arbitrarily as a form of "nazism," and can therefore be banned. The Potsdam Agreement of 1945 committed the Allied victors (the Soviet Union, America, Britain and France) to ensure that undefined "Nazi institutions" were not revived "in any form." That is, WWII has not yet officially ended. And my trial would have brought this out—and other taboo truths.

Many more nations fell prey to Hollywood's blatant anti-German race-hate propaganda. This anti-German attitude spread globally, cementing the swindle-justice of the Nuremberg Trials of 1945-46. This imbibed worldview was well diagnosed by Scots/French Professor Robert Faurisson. He said, "Most Americans, intoxicated by holocaust propaganda, are only too apt to find in the product of Jewish neuroses their basic view of a world made up of two camps. One is good (Jews and their associates) and the other is evil (Nazis and the like)."

TBR: Has no one else ever challenged the idea of making a stated opinion on a certain historical event a crime?

Renouf: In 2008, both Judge Hassemer and his fellow judge, Hoffmann-Riem, said, "The Holocaust-denial law should be repealed." Judge Hassemer clarified: "I am not a friend of [imposing] a penalty on wrong opinions." Judge Hoffmann-Reim, as cited in *Tagesspiegel* (June 2008), exclaimed: "I would have a problem following any political request for conviction." He said, "The Constitutional Court has not delved much into the punishability of Holocaust denial.

My trial threatened to compel that "delve." That is its geo-political significance.

TBR: Please tell us why you were in Germany. What were you doing there? What were the events that led up to your arrest? Why did the German police arrest you?"

Renouf: Back in 2012, I made a Telling Films documentary entitled "Dresden Holocaust 1945: An Apology to Germany Is Due." But I had never actually been to Dresden or to one of the annual commemorations of the Anglo-American Allied firebombing of that city's civilian population on Valentine's Day, February 13-14, 1945. My friend Richard Edmonds, who had participated in my film, was going, so, I, too, decided to make the trip. At the scene, a German woman who had heard us chatting in English loudly declared: "You British have no right to be here!"

> Many distinguished Britons spoke out loudly against the terror bombing of German civilians.

When the organizer heard the clamor, he invited me to address the issue publicly, and handed me the microphone. It was an impromptu moment and, yet, without hesitation, I gladly spoke for 10 minutes in English while being translated, sentence by sentence, before some 300 mourners who were surrounded by massed police cordons that were holding back hundreds of Antifa "terrorists" (as President Donald Trump has correctly identified them) who kept up a mindless, malicious and barbaric racket in an attempt to drown out the commemoration.

TBR: How did you begin your impromptu speech?

Renouf: I began by sympathizing with that German woman's rightful concerns. I said how important it is that she knows why many distinguished people in Britain at the time spoke out against the terror bombing of German civilians. We were not all evil. For I knew that we were all standing on what really is hallowed ground. This was where the precision firebombing was so intense that the feet of innocent civilians melted to the pavement. There they stuck, burning alive from inextinguishable phosphorous. They were human torches—the greatest "man-fire" in history, as one psychologist put it. Attorney Nahrath described these victims as "human fire logs." Thousands of the victims were mothers and children, many of them refugees who were fleeing into Dresden to escape the advancing Soviet invaders. The Germans were fighting to keep these Bolsheviks from conquering Europe and extinguishing our sovereign heritage. Today, the neo-Bolsheviks are back! Witness how our historical monuments are being razed by Marxists in Black Lives Matter guise all across Europe and North America.

TBR: How did you proceed?

Renouf: I said there was only one literal holocaust (holocaust: a burning wholly alive) during the 1940s in Europe, and that was of German civilians. (It was also perpetrated against Japanese civilians, to be 100% accurate.) I carefully defined my terms: Cremation is not a "holocaust."

I neither spoke about the trademarked "Holocaust," nor sought to compare anything with the literal holocaust of German civilians. I was careful because I knew that, in Germany, it is illegal to "diminish the Holocaust." My speech was about German civilians and Dresden's relevance today. My focus was on the killing of civilians.

Of course I went nowhere near

Courageous women of Revisionism: From left to right above are shown Lady Michele Renouf, who just brought a German court to its knees; Ursula Haverbeck, who refuses to say and believe things she knowns are lies; Monika Schaefer, a Canadian citizen who spent time in a German prison for publishing a statement questioning historical accuracies of "the Holocaust"; and gutsy attorney Sylvia Stolz, who has also infuriated the thought police for refusing to kow-tow to German mind censors.

what Professor Faurisson had said. I would have been locked up and they would have thrown away the key. Faurisson said, "The establishment of tribunals at which the victors, acting both as judges and prosecutors, put the vanquished on trial in patently sham proceedings. … Trials of that kind allow the children of Israel to exact vengeance on octogenarians accused, on the strength of unquestioned Jewish testimony, of 'crimes against humanity'."

TBR: We often hear that Allied aerial bombing was simply a spontaneous tit-for-tat.

Renouf: Not so. The Allied bombing plan was premeditated and meticulously calculated—not a spontaneous military decision, as in the case of Germans who were deliberately goaded into retaliatory raids. As Dennis Richard confirms in his *Official History of the RAF*: "The attack on the Ruhr was an informal invitation to the Luftwaffe to attack London." There can be no doubt of the warmongering nature of British leadership (comparable to Tony Blair's lie of Iraqi WMDs) that propel our nations into destroying other nations who never wished war with us but are forced into retaliatory actions. This resonates to this day in the tragedy of Iraq, Afghanistan, Palestine, Libya and of many other regions where the modern-day Western Allies continue to "bring democracy to the Mideast" while installing their military bases in provocative and destructive so-called peace missions. How we long for a Jeffersonian America that believes that no meddling in foreign countries must be the golden rule.

TBR: Returning to the Allied bomber versus the German bomber, what was the difference?

Renouf: Before enacting the civilian bombing strategy, the British, with their U.S. Allies, set up trial-run rehearsals in America to figure out the maximum death count of non-combatant Germans that could be achieved. This was so grotesque in its deliberateness that mathematician Dr. Jacob Bronovski aided and abetted the Allied savagery, helping them experiment in the U.S. by fabricating atmospheric conditions indicative of those usually found in Germany. His diabolical scheme aimed to assess velocity and directional wind currents likely to maximize the greatest chances of burning alive the highest number of German working-class civilians in 60 German towns and cities.

Most of their houses were packed close together. This effort had nothing to do with military targets at all. The intended targets were, in fact, merely civilian "collateral damage"! In fact, the intent was to burn nearly 1 million innocent civilians alive, as Prof. Richard Overy, one of Britain's most distinguished military historians, has said: "[T]he RAF hoped to kill 900,000 German civilians without raising any demur among wartime leaders except over its feasibility. … Somehow, bombing [from thousands of feet in the air] created a blind spot that allowed airmen to do to the enemy [civilian] population what soldiers could not."

TBR: Were there some principled British individuals who spoke up?

Renouf: Yes and I listed some of their names to the assembled mourners to prove we British—then as now—are not all evil. And from what source do our ongoing British-American Allies continue relying upon for their "moral bombing" mentality? That was not a question I could answer in full from the microphone whilst standing in a German market square. Yet I did call the 1945-46 Nuremberg Trials a swindle. In my film I cite Lord Hankey, founder of Britain's modern civil service, who said: "There was something cynical and revolting in the spectacle of British, French and American judges sitting on the bench with colleagues representing nations that, before, during and since the trials, have perpetrated half the [world's] political crimes."

TBR: When was this pre-rehearsed Allied crime against humanity first disclosed?

Renouf: It was first quietly disclosed in 1961 in a little book called *Science and Government* by C.P. Snow. The psychopathic machinations of Pro-

fessor Lindemann (not unlike the genocidal postwar plans for Germany cooked up by Henry Morgenthau), recorded by Snow, exposed that it was Lindemann who proposed a motion (later carried out) in an operation euphemistically called "de-housing," quite as if this aerial carpetbombing would affect merely buildings and the homeless, when in fact it meant incinerating their inhabitants alive.

Snow, a government scientist, condemned Churchill and his merciless cronies for their terror-bombing war: "The British plans to bomb and destroy German working-class residential areas were plans motivated by a deep sadistic impulse to kill thousands of women and children." Snow asked: "What will future generations think of us Britons? Will future generations think that we Britons forswore our humanity? They will have the right to say so."

The Churchill-led advance to barbaric air warfare, concocted by the calculating likes of Bronovski, Portal and Lindemann, and carried forth by the Allies, was first brought to world attention in 1963 through the groundbreaking research of British military historian David Irving.

The Rt. Honorable Richard Stokes, (Labor MP and peace campaigner), asked: "Are we really content to bring our own civilization to ruin in order that the hammer and sickle shall fly from the North Sea to the Pacific? … I think we shall live to rue the day."

TBR: Do you see some connection between this ever-increasing clamor for political correctness demanded today and the laws under which you were on trial in Dresden?

Renouf: Yes, but whilst I did dance on the wire when speaking at the Dresden commemoration, I did not and would not have wrong-footed myself by raising the dreaded specter of historical-source Revisionism in "the public square," saturated as it was in secret surveillance spies and massed armed police. The frightful tragedy is this. These holocaust-denial laws even criminalize what one must not even dare ask oneself! Recall the anti-scientific consensus of 34 French historians published in *Le Monde* newspaper that condemned as criminal the mere thoughts of Professor Faurisson. Faurisson paraphrased German law: "One must not ask oneself how, technically, such a mass murder was possible. It was possible, since it happened. That is the requisite starting point of any historical inquiry into the subject. It is incumbent upon us to state this truth simply: There is not and there cannot be any debate on the existence of the [homicidal] gas chambers."

Of course, this is borne out in the *International Guidelines for Teaching About The Holocaust*. On page 11 of this pamphlet it warns: "Care must be taken not to give a platform for deniers [genuine skeptics] … or seek to disprove their position through normal debate and rational argument." So neither rational argument nor forensic self-reflection is allowed. Isn't that more applicable to religious faith rather than forensic real-history lessons? As a former schoolteacher and university lecturer, I insist that is not so!

> Neville Chamberlain deserves a Nobel peace prize. He was against bombing civilian targets.

TBR: How did the mourners in the market square react to your words?

Renouf: Their gratitude was evident when I stressed the respect that British people have for the facts released from the War Ministry archive. Facts and documents show the Allies boasted of their carpet-bombing program designed to "baste" the civilians, as psychopathic Churchill put it.

Britain's wartime Secretary of the Air Ministry J.M. Spaight, in his book *Bombing Vindicated*, put on record how Britain had to goad Adolf Hitler to bomb Britain because Hitler did not want to open that box. Spaight said: "Retaliation was certain if we carried the war into Germany. There was no certainty, but there was a reasonable probability, that our capital and our [civilian] centers would not have been attacked if we had continued to refrain from attacking those of Germany."

Moreover, not only does Churchill in his memoirs admit that "we fought Germany" (not we fought the regime), he makes plain his pathological envy of German industrial genius when, during a broadcast to the United States on April 27, 1941, he revealed it was not simply National Socialism but the German race itself he hated. He said, "There are less than 70 million malignant Huns, some of whom are curable and others killable."

TBR: Our readers are aware that your matrimonial home was formerly the home of Britain's wartime Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain. Is this somehow relevant to your trial?

Renouf: Before I answer that, I want to say that Chamberlain deserves a Nobel peace prize. He opposed the aerial warfare against civilians and sought peace. Churchill initiated the terror bombing, goaded for war and ignored every peace offer from Hitler.[2]

So, the answer is yes. It came up in my defense submissions. Peace settlement relates to how the very law under which I risked jail came into play. Churchill ignored every peace settlement proposed by the Third Reich, including the one brought by Rudolf Hess via Scotland in 1941. Knowledge of these peace offers was kept from the British and American public. The result: No peace settlement exists to this day between the Allied victors and Germany. Consequently Germany's non-sovereignty leaves open a predicament whereby the Allied imposition of Holocaustianity's blasphemy laws represses Germany's forensic justice on matters to do with WWII historical-source criticism.

TBR: Did any postwar British statesmen ever expose how Churchill suppressed from British, French, and Amer-

On February 14-15, 1945, 722 RAF heavy bombers and 527 USAAF bombers dropped more than 3,900 tons of high-explosive bombs and incendiary devices on the city of Dresden. The bombing and the resulting firestorm destroyed more than 1,600 acres of the city center. American bombers returned two weeks later, targeting the city's railway yards. Finally, on April 17, air raids were carried out on actual military and industrial targets in the Dresden area. There was no military need to destroy Dresden and to try to slaughter the hundreds of thousands of German civilians and refugees already living in Dresden, many of whom had gathered there after fleeing other war-torn regions of Germany. The bombing raids were, however, a powerful message for average Germans that—no matter their age or gender—the Allies considered all Germans targets for extermination and their cities mere tinderboxes to be lit ablaze.

ican citizens all knowledge of wartime Germany's frequent peace proposals?

Renouf: Yes. The former Defense Minister Alan Clark did. He once said in a BBC program: "On May 28, 1940, Fairfax [Britain's wartime foreign secretary] recommended to the War Cabinet that the Italians might be invited to arbitrate a settlement. Churchill realized that once you talk about terms, you are effectively committed to a ceasefire. And once an armistice is agreed, Churchill's political position would be finished."

TBR: Did you say all of this in your Dresden speech?

Renouf: No, but I would have during my trial. The extraordinary fabric of my defense case and its potential for geopolitical embarrassment is likely why, at the last minute, the German state chose to throw in the towel. No explanations need they give. We can only surmise.

In my Dresden ad lib, I did point out the relevance today of what the Allies got away with at the Nuremberg Trials, where judge and prosecutor had predetermined verdicts. Any child knows that this is hardly the way to establish the truth—via biased, anti-forensic judgment. And the world knows—even little children know—the consequences of criticizing [the false historical record or the true forces behind war and revolution] and so they fear even naming the perpetrators!

The crowd cheered and applauded gratefully when I said that people need to remember that the Allied firebombing barbarism was rained down not only on Dresden, but also upon civilians in 60 German cities. There is relevance for today. Ever since the Nuremberg Trials of 1945-46, when the British and Americans got away with their premeditated crime against humanity, all subsequent Allied wars have deliberately targeted civilians in evermore "moral bombing" wars. Moreover, those gratuitous wars have created millions of innocent refugees who are forced to flee into White heritage nations.

TBR: When did you get a sense

Huge piles of corpses of innocent civilians massacred in Dresden as a result of Allied firebombings are shown in front of destroyed buildings, after the air raids of February 13 and 14, 1945. Five dozen German cities—many with no real military value—were also targeted in an attempt to terrorize and demoralize the civilian populations of the Third Reich. Such atrocities only hardened public opinion against the Allies.

that the police were moving in?

Renouf: At the moment when my spontaneous interpreter whispered he could not risk translating certain words, one of the policemen suddenly drew nearer. But no one tried to stop me.

I had said that when your country goes to war you may wish to play no part in it. But that's not how it works in wartime; you have no choice! The simple fact that Jewish civilians were interned in camps is today regarded as a "war crime" and a "genocide," regardless of what did or did not happen in the camps themselves. This is a topic I did not address knowing it is illegal in Germany to publicly express even the least skepticism about such matters. Indeed, we are not even allowed so much as ask (as Ursula Haverbeck has done) a question on a matter of historical forensics.

I pointed out that internment itself is hardly criminal, bearing in mind that both Britain and America interned enemy aliens as potential agents and fifth columnists. That is not to say that all aliens are fifth columnists, but that nations at war take no such risk. This applies also to world Jewry, when its leadership declared war on its host nation.[3] Nations of people acting within nations cause great concern in their hosts.

Yet a prevailing "race exceptionalism" obscures what should not be surprising: that European Jews were placed in this enemy alien category, just as were German-, Italian- and Japanese-Americans by FDR. As early as 1933, "Judea" declared a worldwide economic war on Germany. Recognition of this would alter the public perception about the "Holocaust" as depicted in Hollywood movies and the reasons Jews in Germany were interned by Hitler in the first place. I pointed out that it was not exceptionally cruel of Germans to intern Jews, a normal practice for nations in times of war. It was, in fact, Jewry's world leaders at the time, Chaim Weizmann and Samuel Untermeyer, who are culpable for thus indicting all of Jewry as party to their fifth columnist declaration of what has been described by many Zionists themselves as "Judea's holy war against Germany." Not all Jews would have wished to be a party to this betrayal of Germany, but there is no individualism in wartime.

Consequently, the people of Germany were no more indictable for the fact that their government thereby was obliged to intern Europe's Jews into camps than the people of the United States were indictable for their gov-

ernment interning Japanese residents, for instance, into camps. Yet it is encouraged universally to overlook the fact that Jewish world leaders were responsible for condemning all Jewry as enemy aliens, thereby obliging Germany to intern them.

TBR: So what happened next? Were you arrested right there?

Renouf: No, I went on to remark on a large sign hanging on a fence nearby which said: "Good Night White Pride." I quoted the late Joe Sobran, who TBR readers will appreciate. Sobran observed that since it is people from the Third World who eagerly mass-migrate to White countries, but not the other way around, that this reality proves that White Western nations must be doing something right, something highly valuable, something people of other races want to be a part of. So I cried back: "Hello, White pride!"

TBR: What happened next?

Renouf: "I was arrested by heavily armed uniformed police officers the moment I ended my 10-minute *ad lib* and was hauled into a police van.

TBR: At that moment, what was going through your mind?

Renouf: When I realized my arrest also meant the event was ended half way through, I pleaded with my arresting officers to allow the scheduled speakers to continue with their commemoration, explaining that I was unscheduled and simply a person speaking from the crowd. But it was clear that they were on the lookout for any excuse to shut it down. Of course, one would expect many plainclothes and legal surveillance officers mingling among the mourners. The organizer himself had gained permission to hold the commemoration only by agreeing not to speak himself!

TBR: Later, how did the scheduled speakers react toward you?

Renouf: Alfred Schaefer, who's now in prison, as TBR readers know,[4] said (not that he was happy for me to be arrested) with typical generosity—despite losing his scheduled chance to speak—in the aftermath of my arrest: "Michele is in the international press. It's as though we had done that in a very huge soccer stadium that was filled to the brim with people. She had said all the important stuff. And now they just amplified the message around the world by shutting her down. Having it shut down with her at the microphone—that is what we really needed to get this message out there. There's nothing I could have said that would have been as fitting and as proper as what Lady Michele Renouf said."

I was relieved when Richard Edmonds assuaged my sorrow on learning that the mourners were kettled afterwards on the street for four hours in the freezing cold. He said, "Had anyone else been speaking and arrested it would have been a non-event. The German media would not have even covered it. But because you were the one being hauled away, your celebrity status made it news."

For example, leading British nationwide newspapers, *The Independent* and the *Daily Mail*, gave exceptional coverage in featured articles, as did other Australian, Russian Canadian, Jewish, Egyptian and Turkish press outlets.

TBR: What did the police charge you with?

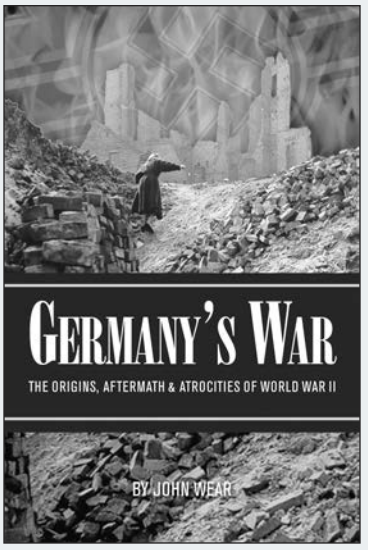
Renouf: I was charged under Germany's notorious criminal code with Volksverhetzung and, according to the charge sheet, I was: "Deliberately approving and downplaying the genocide carried out against the European Jews … in a manner used to endanger public peace." What nonsense!

TBR: Had you been convicted for these crimes, what would have been the sentence?

Renouf: Possibly a minimum of at least five years for each of the cited charges.

TBR: So what happened next? Were you interrogated?

Renouf: Yes I spent nine hours with German police, who interrogated me, taking me to various locations where I was fingerprinted etc and eventually required to sign a statement. The first question my arresting officers asked was did I know Frau Haverbeck?[5] I replied with pride that she was a personal friend and, in my assessment,



Germany's War

The Origins, Aftermath and Atrocities of World War II

By John Wear. *Germany's War* documents that the Allied leaders were primarily responsible for starting and prolonging WWII—costing millions of lives. FDR's numerous provocations forced Germany to declare war on the U.S.A. despite Hitler's desire for peace. Also covers Stalin's plan for European conquest, America's second crusade, how WWII was planned and instigated, the Allied conspiracy to prolong the war, the Allied POW camps that killed a million Germans, the appalling plight of expelled Germans, history's most terrible peace, crimes committed in German camps, the alleged genocide of 6 million Jews, and more. Softcover, 514 pages, #717, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 to charge or you may order online at www.BarnesReview.com. Email Sales@BarnesReview.org for international S&H.

the greatest exponent of the very finest of German qualities.

In turn I asked the police how many Antifa terrorists they had arrested who perennially brandish a huge banner *Bomber Harris Do It Again!* "None," was their embarrassed reply.

In the police statement I explained my intention to come back from England to stand trial.

TBR: Were you then free to leave Germany?

Renouf: Yes. You see, I had learned from recording an interview with the late Viennese attorney Dr. Herbert Schaller for one of my Telling Film DVDs that he had gotten David Irving out of a three-year prison sentence after Irving had served 10 months behind bars in a Viennese jail. In an interview of some four hours, Dr. Schaller revealed that the law surrounding "Holocaust-denial" is kept "vague," and that "the alleged industrial mass murder weapon [homicidal gas chambers] is not described in the legal code, at the same time it is illegal to query about it." I will add that, because of the legal efforts of Dr. Schaller, a law had been passed to stop his legal successes.

TBR: Did you ever think of not returning to Germany? Of simply letting an attorney appear on your behalf?

Renouf: I never considered not returning, as I have a property there. I never considered letting an attorney appear without me. Certainly I wanted to face the charges. I knew that I had not quite broken the law. In fact, I remained in Germany for two months until my trial date—even cancelled booked interim flights home to avoid any possibility of Covid quarantine or travel lockdowns preventing me from coming before the Dresden court.

TBR: You had mentioned Alfred Schaefer. We all know his trial was held in a kangaroo court. You were not afraid that they would treat you in the same manner?

Renouf: Irrepressible Alfred is now in prison for three years with additional time for putting his politically incorrect arm up in a "Roman salute"—that is all it takes to land you in a German prison, putting up the wrong arm. He was mocking the nonsense of jailing gestures: "I was only showing how high my dog can jump," he said. More jail time! Monika, his charming, musically gifted sister spent 10 months in a Munich jail for making a short video (unfortunately while on German soil) saying, "Sorry Mum. I was Wrong About the Holocaust." The Schaefer siblings are dear friends, good souls.

TBR: What is to be done?

Renouf: There is no use in defying the law since judges are obliged to judge by their state-imposed tenets or suffer prosecution themselves—same goes for the attorneys. The only way to change things is to draw attention to the lawmakers. My trial would have taken that path. It would have challenged the very laws by which I would have been tried. In my 2008 Telling Films documentary about these trials, I cited two former German constitutional court judges, Hassemer and Hoffmann-Riem, mentioned earlier, who declared quite unequivocally that in their eminent opinion Germany should "repeal the Holocaust-denial law." People should be free to consider historical events without fear of persecution, or losing their livelihoods by denouncers.

> The firebombing of civilians during WWII was one of worst wartime atrocities ever.

TBR: How did your attorney present you in your defense?

Renouf: When aged three, I was Australia's version of Shirley Temple—singing and tap-dancing on radio for charity shows, in an era of cynical postwar need of childlike innocence. As I grew, I performed as a ballerina for a variety of charities and in beauty queen pageant fundraisers for the Spastic Center. Later on I chaired many major fundraisers and offered my services as an Elizabethan and labyrinth landscape designer and a major event organizer on the advisory board for Shakespeare's Globe Theatre etc. My attorney presented me as a "charity lady," thus my Dresden presentation was characterized as products of a charitable disposition—hardly a disposition inclined toward committing "hate crimes."

Nahrath brought out other particularly apropos aspects in my background. In 1941-45, my late husband, then aged 21, was a POW in Bavaria. He was a captured and interned New Zealand RAF captain. He learned German from his prison camp guard who taught him via Schiller's poems—an amusing comparison I intended to make had I been jailed.

After the war, later known as "Frank the Bank" (so-called for founding New Zealand's first merchant bank, later selling it to Barclays) he worked with Hermann Abs, then head of the Deutsche Bank with whom he helped return (alas!) wartime Germany's independent banking, back into the hands of the international monetary system. For this work, Francis Renouf was awarded the highest Order of the Federal Republic of Germany as a tribute to individuals for services provided to the nation. For helping to make Germany's prewar surpluses available to Britain's trade benefit, he was knighted by Her Majesty the Queen.

My particular connections with these historical figures and events meant that "vivid history would be performed there in court," as foreseen by my astute attorney.

TBR: Please share with us some of that evidence.

Renouf: Something must have happened higher up because the system-compliant German court suddenly went into reverse. It has no obligation to explain why. After 32 months—determined to put me on trial—suddenly, two days before the trial, they abandoned their case. One can only surmise why. Putting a British citizen on trial (or at least this one) technically was putting a

member of the Allies on trial since no peace treaty with Germany was ever actually signed to end the war. That does not mean they cannot put me on trial. They can. British citizens can be extradited from England to Germany for such things.

Widely unknown, the fact is that the war is still going on. Germany remains technically under occupation and its legal system still remains under the Allies' wartime influence. That is why the anti-Jeffersonian Americans (versus Jeffersonian "no meddling in foreign countries") can maintain such a large military presence there. And, as my attorney points out, Germany cannot refuse to invade other countries, like Afghanistan, if so ordered.

TBR: Was there a deal, or, as we would call it in America, a pre-trial settlement?

Renouf: No. There was absolutely no deal at all! Astonishing as it sounds, in my peculiar case, the court and the prosecutors were the ones who suddenly asked my attorney to *ask me* if I would be willing to let them lay down the case. Have you ever heard of such a thing—a prosecutor asking the accused for permission to drop their charges? I think they did this because there is newly released material from the British Archive that would have been introduced during my appeals to higher courts. This could have embarrassed the state. We have reason to believe that the prosecutors became aware that they were at great risk of losing their case and, had I been acquitted in a public courtroom, my case would stand every chance of shaking ongoing affection for some of their anti-free speech laws.

It may have occurred in certain quarters that it would not suit certain German interests for the media to take an interest in my historical proximity, via my late husband, to two of Sir Frank's good friends and successive heads of the Deutsche Bank. In the case of Abs, Sir Frank closely collaborated with the de-Nazified Abs in their reconstructing of Germany's banking system. In the case of Abs's successor, the young head of the Deutsche Bank,

March 1946: As soon as they could, German civilians began the massive job of cleaning up what was left of Dresden and the tons of debris. Here, women in Dresden are shown clearing the floor of the Zwinger Art Gallery, which has lost a large portion of its facade. Today, the city has been rebuilt after decades of effort, standing as an eternal monument to the hundreds of thousands slaughtered.

Alfred Herrhausen, he likewise was Sir Frank's chum. Herrhausen's assassination remains an unsolved mystery. These and other peculiar connections to my background led my attorney to foresee that what he called "vivid history" might be "performed in court."

In addition, for the first time since WWII, a senior member of the British royal family and heir to the throne, Prince Charles, went to Berlin to lay a wreath on Germany's Commemoration Day. That too may have played into why my trial was ended so suddenly. Perhaps fear of a geo-political embarrassment. What if I, as the last wife of the late Sir Francis Renouf—decorated by the German government, as I mentioned earlier—had been featured again in world headlines for sitting in a Dresden prison for speaking of my heartfelt sympathy for all civilians targeted in wartime? At the same time, post-Brexit trade economists were celebrating a new dawn of German-British special trading arrangements. They did not want to risk a waggish media even mentioning Renoufgate! Court and prosecutor were scared of being mocked in the worldwide mass media.

TBR: We're living in a crazy world. Would you advise people who may be, shall we say, not exactly politically correct to just stay out of Germany?

Renouf: It's not just Germany. There are 18 countries in Europe (including Israel) that have made it a crime to question the official narrative of WWII or engage in politically incorrect speculation.

TBR: Will you ever be going back to Germany? Is there a possibility that you could still face legal jeopardy if you return to Germany?

Renouf: Yes. I shall go back to Germany. No, I face no further jeopardy, save that of forgetting where I am and—oops—frankly uttering a historical fact! For instance, I happened to be overheard, when out walking, saying "criminal Israel" and—oops—I was frontpage news in the Hessen regional newspaper, again. I was characterized as a "blot on its landscape"! At any rate, about 10 years ago, I bought the home, (a 1911 country hunting house and hotel then owned by the late German attorney, nationalist and historical Revisionist Manfred Roeder. The house has been dubbed the "Reichshof" by newspapers across Germany due to Manfred's historic connections. You see, when Adolf Hitler handed the baton to Grand Adm. Karl Dönitz in 1945, Dönitz in turn handed it over to Roeder. It is situated on the Brothers Grimm Fairytale Trail in central Germany, known as *Rotkäppchenland* due to the region's discovery there of the Little Red Riding Hood cautionary tale. So, yes, I will keep returning to my home in Germany. Those legal charges against me are ended and cannot be retried.

This photograph of a woman's charred corpse found in an air-raid shelter in Dresden has become an iconic symbol of what happens when civilians are maliciously targeted in war.

TBR: Any last word?

Renouf: I am proud to be associated with THE BARNES REVIEW and its mission to bring history into accord with the facts. In my Telling Films, I have endeavored to champion the right of historical source-critical Revisionists to be heard. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 Can be found on the internet at modeltrial.blogspot.com.

2 See *What the World Rejected: Hitler's Peace Offers, 1933-1940*. By Dr. Friedrich Stieve. Written by Germany's foremost diplomatic historian of the early 20th century, this work maps out all the numerous times that Adolf Hitler made unconditional offers of peace to all the nations of Europe—and how the major anti-German belligerents, France and Britain, turned down these offers every time. Softcover, 93 pages, #693, $10 minus 10% for TBR subscribers from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695.

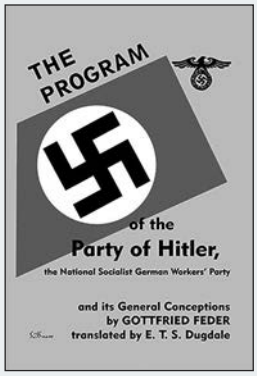
3 See TBR, January/February 2014, "Adolf Hitler's Swift Response to Judea's Declaration of War." Hitler speech translated by Theresa Wettstein, p. 9.

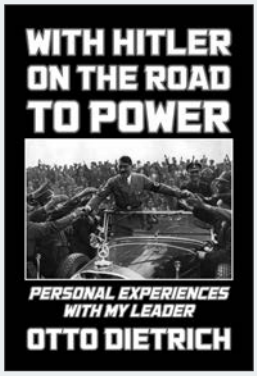
4 See TBR, November/December 2020 for an extensive interview by TBR's John Friend with Monika Schaefer about her experiences.

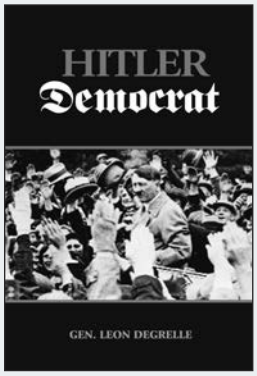
5 Ninety-two-year-old Ursula Haverbeck has been in and out of prison for years. She has been called the "Grande Dame of Revisionism." According to Renouf, Frau Haverbeck embodies the four inseparable Classical Greek virtues in which wisdom with a forensic approach is never to be surrendered. After serving a recent jail sentence, the nonogenarian was charged again for discussing her case in a YouTube video.

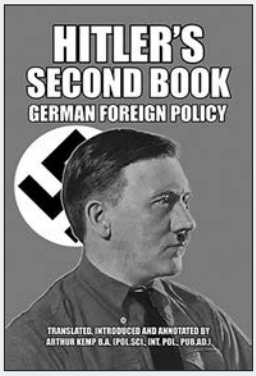
For more information about this case and Renouf's efforts:

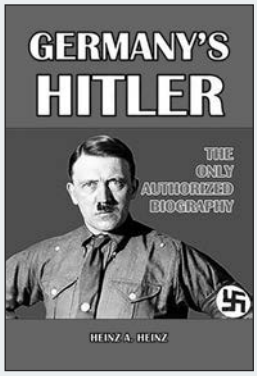
If readers would like to view the unfolding archival material (provided by Lady Renouf's expert witness, historian Peter Rushton) intended for her Dresden defense, please view it at https://modeltrial.blogspot.com. Renouf's campaign website (promoting Birobidjan as the best option for a vast, safe and isolated Jewish homeland) is at http://jewishrepublic.com. Readers can listen to two interviews with Wolfram Nahrath to be found at https://modeltrial.blogspot.com. Unique and informative interviews on DVDs and CDs, produced by Renouf's company Telling Films, may be ordered at http://jailingopinions.com. Support her important efforts.—Ed.











Uncensored Books on Adolf Hitler

The Program of the Party of Hitler

The Program of the Party of Hitler, the National Socialist German Workers' Party and Its General Conceptions. By Gottfried Feder. Translated by E.T.C. Dugdale. Written by one of the original founding members of the NSDAP, this booklet was the primary political document that underpinned the ideology and ideas of the future Nazi Party. Dealing with every conceivable topic—foreign policy, internal policy, property, usury, economics, race, religion, culture, agriculture, citizenship, the military, and much more—this far-reaching document provides a sweeping and comprehensive look into the dramatic worldview of National Socialism. Softcover, 78 pages, #797, *$13.*

With Hitler on the Road to Power: Personal Experiences With My Leader

By Otto Dietrich. This work, written by Adolf Hitler's chief of press in 1934, details the three tumultuous election campaign years from 1930 through to the coming to power of the National Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP) in January 1933. The author formed part of Hitler's inner circle and campaign staff during this period—which included six full elections in two-and-a-half years—and later went on to become the chancellor's press officer. Softcover, 106 pages, #799, *$15.*

Hitler Democrat

By Gen. Leon Degrelle. Thanks to the energetic efforts of a group of honest historians—graciously supported by Madame Degrelle, the general's widow—a substantial portion of Degrelle's writings have been rescued. This is one of those volumes. In this amazing book, Degrelle discusses the Versailles Treaty, the enigma of Hitler, Hitler's WWI experiences, Hitler's rise to power, the Beer Hall Putsch, Hitler's unification of the German state, the feud with Roehm, the political challenges of the 1930s, the 1932 Geneva Conferences, Mussolini, Blum, Tukhachevsky, Nuremberg and much more. Includes photo section. Softcover, 546 pages, #622, *$30.*

Hitler's Second Book: German Foreign Policy

Often called Hitler's "Secret Book," this is the only full-length, completely unedited and correctly translated text of Hitler's second book, written to explain National Socialist foreign policy. Dictated in 1928 to Max Annan. Within these pages the reader will find the philosophical principles that underwrote German domestic and foreign policy, and predictions by Hitler. Softcover, 200 pages, indexed, #732, *$21.*

Mein Kampf: The Stalag Edition

By Adolf Hitler. Translator: Unknown NSDAP member. This is the only complete, unabridged and officially authorized English translation of *Mein Kampf* ever issued by the Nazi Party, and is not to be confused with any other version. Translated by a now-unknown English-speaking Nazi Party member, it was printed by the Franz Eher Verlag in Berlin for the Central Press of the NSDAP in limited numbers during the years 1937 to 1944. Most copies were distributed to the camp libraries of English-speaking prisoner of war camps, and became known as the "Stalag" edition because they all carried a camp library rubber stamp on the title page. Only a handful of copies survived the war, and the text contained in this edition has been taken directly, without amendment, from one of these extremely rare editions. Contrary to postwar propaganda, *Mein Kampf* does not contain a "plan for world domination" and instead consists of a short autobiography, the effect of World War I on Germany, a discussion of race and the "Jewish Question," the constitutional and social make-up of a future German state and the early struggles of the NSDAP up to 1923. Softcover, 584 pages, 6 x 9, #675, $35..

Germany's Hitler: The Only Authorized Biography

By Heinz A. Heinz. One of the most suppressed English-language books ever to emerge from Germany: the 1938 authorized biography of Adolf Hitler. Included are vivid and unique descriptions of Hitler at school, his World War I battlefield experiences, early politics, the amazing truth behind the November 9th Putsch, Hitler in prison, and the struggle to power from 1926 to 1933. It ends just after the Austrian Anschluss and the end of the Czech/Sudeten crisis. This work is vital for anyone interested in understanding how Hitler turned around a destitute nation in just a few short years. Is this why this book has been so successfully suppressed over the past two generations? Softcover, contains all original illustrations, 234 pages, #747, *$15.*

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Anaclet Chalifoux and His Montreal Brownshirts

By Rémi Tremblay

If you're interested in the history of Fascism in Canada, it is likely that you have heard of Adrien Arcand and his Blueshirts. His party, the Unity Party of Canada, attracted thousands of Fascists from across Canada, and has been studied extensively by Canadian historians with renewed interest in the last few years. But one name you are unlikely to have heard is Anaclet Chalifoux, who, on many occasions, attracted more supporters than Arcand. Rarely mentioned in books about Fascism in Canada, the leader of Montreal's Brownshirts was someone to reckon with at the dawn of the 1930s. Unfortunately, unlike Arcand, who directed several newspapers and authored many books, Chalifoux never put his thoughts on paper, and so there is an absence of first-person recollections about him. One must delve into the newspaper archives to see his name and find information on his mass movement.

Left, one of the few known photos of Anaclet Chalifoux. Above, a May 11, 1938 meeting of Fascists held in Montreal is shown. The Canadian government was very concerned about the budding right-wing movement, worrying Fascists might rise up and seize control of the government in Montreal.

The 1929 financial crash had a terrible effect not only on the American economy, but also on its northern neighbor. Recession hit Canada and Quebec, in particular, very hard, especially Montreal, Quebec's most populous and industrial city. Poverty followed unemployment, and countless workers who had previously left the fields in search of a better life in the cities were now unable to feed their family. According to some sources, there were an estimated 100,000 unemployed people in Montreal, a city of about 1 million inhabitants at the time.[1]

Many of these now-unemployed laborers joined workers associations, small local clubs where they could meet and chat. Based on a principle of solidarity, dozens of these clubs were founded in Montreal to help the unemployed regain some of their lost dignity and help them find jobs.

Chalifoux, who had been a grocer as well as a petroleum dealer, joined one of these clubs, the Ahunstic Worker Association,[2] of which he became the leader. But, unlike many of his fellows, he sensed that these clubs had to adapt if they were to serve their purpose. They could not remain as simple social clubs and, instead, had to morph into political associations to make sure the voices of the people were heard by the men in power. For too long, the politicians had defended the big trusts, which had the unbridled power of massive wealth. If the workers wished to be heard, they had to oppose this money power. Therefore, workers had to create a mass

Canadian police question a line of Canadian-Italians who have been arrested on suspicion of harboring pro-Benito Mussolini sentiments. Internments started in 1940. In the end, almost 40,000 Italian immigrants came under surveillance in Canada. Of those, 619 Italian-Canadians were sent to internment camps in Canada. As to the threat posed by Canadian Fascists, Anaclet Chalifoux himself warned: "If our rights are not respected, 100,000 Fascisti in the metropolis will hold their own elections, will elect a mayor and as many aldermen as are necessary, and will take over the government of the city of Montreal."

movement able to counterbalance the strength of the oligarchy.

But, unlike what one may think, Chalifoux was not an apostle of Marx and Lenin. Father of eight children, he was a devout Catholic whose work was inspired by the social teaching of the Catholic Church. He did not dream of Communist banners in Montreal, but looked instead with interest at the Roman Blackshirts who had crushed the Communist threat and put Italy back on a sound cultural, social and financial foundation.

Social justice could not be accomplished under any other symbol than the cross, Chalifoux believed.

Chalifoux first juggled with the idea of trying to gain political office on the Montreal city council. But what could a single man do against a powerful bloc representing nothing more than the status quo?

He thus decided to unify the workers' clubs into a single front. Divided by neighborhoods, the 76 existing clubs had no political power, and their voices remained unheard. All but three clubs were convinced by Chalifoux's aggressive vision and decided to federate into a single organization, the *Fédération des clubs ouvriers de la province de Québec* (Federation of the Workers' Clubs of Quebec).

Chalifoux was first and foremost a charismatic speaker. With simple words, sports analogies and colorful language, he was what we would now call a populist. He grasped the people's plight and was able to channel their disaffection. Soon he won over more and more followers. His federation attracted around 85,000 men and 40,000 women in Montreal, alone, who felt that Chalifoux could give them back their dignity and futures.

The politicians soon noticed this growing mass of discontented but increasingly organized workers. The conservatives approached him, as he was the man who was turning the workers away from socialism. The daily *La Patrie* offered him an office as well as a microphone at the CHLP radio station. (CHLP was a French-language Canadian radio station located in Montreal, which operated from late 1932 to late 1957.) From there, Chalifoux and his friend Diogène Maillé started expanding their audience.

The rise of Chalifoux and his federation was brutally halted in the winter of 1933. Though Chalifoux was a natural-born leader, he had difficulty managing his own finances and thus endured several court cases. Like the

French author Léon Bloy, he was unable to manage his own budget and amassed huge debts to multiple lenders. He was also involved in different schemes—some deemed on the bounds of illegality—that brought him in front of the local magistrate. He even served a day behind bars.

Though these personal problems were not linked to his political crusade, his credibility among the workers suffered from the bad publicity. A man who wishes to take down the establishment must be above reproach. Thus, some within the federation now doubted that Chalifoux was the right man for the job. They instead wished to remain workers clubs and had no desire to become political organizations, the road that Chalifoux was increasingly interested in taking.

In May 1933, a putsch was organized within the federation. The ploy finally ended in a split. Many workers decided to follow J.C. Rancourt, who left to found his *Fédération des clubs ouvriers du Canada*. It would become a more conservative organization, both in its objectives and its means. The extent of the schism is hard to evaluate, as very few reliable sources exist, but we can evaluate that Chalifoux lost, at least temporarily, around half of his membership and many of his inner circle.

Nevertheless, what could have killed the movement actually allowed Chalifoux to give it a new direction, as it was mostly the reformers and the lobbyists who had left. The ones who remained in the organization were interested in radical change. They were ones who knew that nothing would be given them unless they took it themselves. They also knew that the entire system had to be changed in order to fix the problems from which so many average Canadians were suffering.

Chalifoux had lost the support of the conservative establishment but had gained a new freedom. And with the rise of the National Socialists in Europe, who had also started as workers parties (the NSDAP or National Socialist German Workers' Party), he sensed that something similar could happen in Canada.

Chalifoux did not wish to be associated with conservatives anymore. He now presented himself as a genuine third option, opposed to both liberals and conservatives. He "considered the wellness of the working class"—meaning all those who work—"above party politics."[3]

In the past, Chalifoux's Fascist tendencies were tempered by Rancourt and Maillé, but now, they could be openly expressed.[4] The club members started sporting brown shirts along with black ties and brown caps. The women had their own uniforms and, according to *The Gazette*, a paramilitary guard called the Steel Helmet was founded.

> Chalifoux's major concern was the condition of the working class, not party politics.

Many who had abandoned him soon came back to Chalifoux, who now boasted a membership of 85,000. Thus, he started feeling that it was time for a demonstration of strength. On July 1, 1933, the anniversary of the Canadian Confederation, he planned to march in Montreal with his Brownshirts. The city council forbade such a demonstration. After protesting, Chalifoux encouraged his troops to challenge the ban and march, but the Brownshirts did not dare defy the law. His march proved to be a failure.

The month before, though, he had managed to gather more than 20,000 workers for a religious pilgrimage at the St. Joseph Oratorio. His members were ready to take to the streets, but did not have the revolutionary mettle to actually break the law. But the setback of July did not dampen his enthusiasm. On August 20, he held a huge assembly at Cartierville. The scene was similar to the European Fascist assemblies in that Chalifoux was welcomed between a guard of honor and, when he arrived on stage, thousands raised their arms to salute their leader. Thousands of voices thundered, "Long live Chalifoux!"

At this meeting, hundreds of Montreal Italians were present. Even though Rome, aware of Chalifoux's movement, never supported him, Montreal's Blackshirts unofficially did.

Chalifoux's speech on that day showed his new-found radicalization. He warned the politicians, "If violence was used to intimidate the people, the Guard of Honor of the federation would intervene and *mettra les politicailleurs en déroute* ("rout the politicians").[5] Only Fascism could win over their trust and end the corruption. The Reds had also better beware.

That last warning was soon followed by deeds. The next month, more than 8,000 Brownshirts and Blackshirts rioted against a meeting organized by the notorious Communist Albert Saint-Martin. The raucous protest lasted for a few hours before the police managed to take control. It was not the first time the Fascists opposed the Communist faction of Saint-Martin in the streets. They had previously attacked the funeral march of Saint-Martin's wife, whose coffin had been draped in a Communist flag. Chalifoux had sworn that Montreal would never become a Bolshevik bastion.

But ensuring that Montreal would not embrace Communism was not Chalifoux's primary goal. He wanted change. His march on Montreal had been a failure because of his supporters' respect for the rule of law. Thus, the best way to take power and bring about real change, he decided, was by the democratic process. If all of Montreal's unemployed workers supported his bid, he had a chance to

This image of a mounted Benito Mussolini was painted on the vault of Notre-Dame-de-la-Defense Church in Montreal by Guido Nincheri. Creating this artwork brought the wrath of the Canadian government down on his head and he was locked up for three months as a Fascist sympathizer. Nincheri's wife got him released by proving that the dictator's portrait was a request from church officials.

be elected—perhaps even mayor.

In the months that followed, Chalifoux and some of his men ran for office in Canadian elections, but all these efforts failed. He was not the only politician to appeal to the unemployed masses. The Conservative Camillien Houde, who would be re-elected as the mayor of Montreal in 1934 and would be interned in a concentration camp during WWII, had even started his own Workers Federation.[6]

Chalifoux realized that, despite its potential, the federation he was leading was too narrow. If he wanted to take power, he had to reach out to the rest of society. The new vehicle he envisioned for this was an openly Fascist party.

On March 21, 1934, he launched the National Fascist Party. Unlike his previous federation, it would have a presence from coast to coast. But would it take power by the ballot boxes or by other means? Only time would tell.

The evening was planned like the European Fascist meetings, with huge white banners, bordered by brown frames, on which were written "Justice for All," a slogan similar to the one Argentina's Juan Peron would later adopt. The men and women from the movement who had gathered for the event stood still, singing Fascist hymns and the federation anthem. Chalifoux gave one of his most inspirational speeches against the bankers and politicians who had sold out the working men and women of Canada. Only his movement could "restore a real democracy," he told them. Unfortunately, that evening was basically a failure, as only a few hundred people attended the meeting.

The thousands of members of the federation had no problem being in a Fascist club, but, like those who had not been ready to break the law the year before, they were not ready to join a political party whose aim was to overthrow the government. It seems that many within the federation were sympathetic to Chalifoux's Fascist pledge, but were first and foremost interested in improving their daily lives—and not directly challenging the Canadian government.

The disappointment was even greater because, a month before, Arcand had himself launched his own Fascist party—the National Social Christian Party—and managed to attract more than 1,500 attendees at his first gathering.[7]

Interestingly, B'nai Brith Canada still considered Chalifoux's federation as "the most numerous Fascist organization," and they estimated the

membership at "100,000 Brownshirts, 42,000 female auxiliaries and a shock brigade of 2,000."

The failure to found a popularly supported Fascist party was another blow for Chalifoux, especially as Arcand's party was growing fast and was able to expand outside of Montreal, something Chalifoux had failed to do.

Learning from this new setback, Chalifoux put his political ambitions on hold and decided to concentrate on his federation. The Fascist aspect of it remained—the uniforms, the decorum, the flags, the rallies—but he now felt that, in the short term, he had to stop the anti-government rhetoric and start working with those in power to ease the bad living conditions of the unemployed and poor. He started doing what he had been doing at the beginning of his political journey: meeting politicians to propose reforms that would help the working class. If he was not able to revolutionize society, he would try to reform it and make it more humane.

In the years that followed, he met several times with the prime minister of Canada, the premier of Quebec and the mayor of Montreal to encourage them to take an active role in fighting poverty. His plans were often met with refusal, but many of the proposals he made in the 1930s became reality in later years. This included the nationalization of electricity and transportation, free healthcare and free transportation for children attending school.

It was then that the war erupted in Europe, with Canada immediately joining Great Britain. Many Canadian Fascists were interned at the same time Oswald Mosley was arrested and jailed in England. Chalifoux, who was not considered a threat anymore, never was.

After the war, society had changed. The war had allowed the implementation of good working conditions, with a minimum wage, benefits for the unemployed and government help for families. Also, it brought an end to the mass rallies and the colorful speakers of the decade before. Television had changed political events forever. The time when speakers could attract thousands to listen to them orate was over. Chalifoux was never able to adapt to that new reality. He nevertheless continued his political activism—but his star was fading. The era of the orators was replaced by the age of the technocrats.

Chalifoux died far away from the media spotlight on October 27, 1958, in Chambly, a town close to Montreal where he had been born on August 28, 1892. He had not been able to bring the changes he felt necessary for a more humane and Christian Canadian society, i.e., one concerned about the average Canadian. Today, he has vanished from history and few scholars ever mention his name. Even if many of the reforms proposed by this man have since been implemented, the story of Montreal's Brownshirts and its colorful leader has been totally ignored. Those who know the story of Anaclet Chalifoux, however, realize that his memory has been erased because he was a true nationalist and a populist—both taboo terms in today's New World Order. ❖

> A good number of reforms suggested by Chalifoux in the 1930s became the law in later years.

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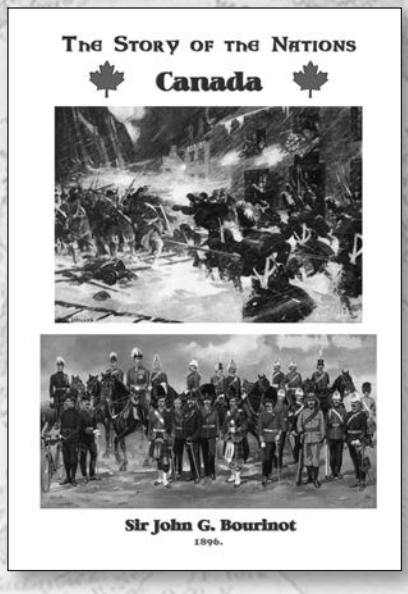

Here is the uncensored history of Canada without the political correctness. Written in 1896 by Sir John G. Bourinot, the book covers the dominion of Canada from ocean to ocean, the dawn of discovery in Canada from 1497 to 1525; how a Breton sailor discovers Canada and its great river system (1534-1536), the period from Jacques Cartier to Dugua De Monts (1540-1603); the period of French occupation of Acadia and the foundation of Port Royal (1608-1635); the gentlemen adventurers in Acadia (1614-1677); the Canadian Indians and the Iroquois—their organization, character and customs; convents and hospitals, Ville Marie, martyred missionaries, the victorious Iroquois, the hapless Hurons (1635-1652); the years of gloom, the king comes to the rescue of Canada, the humbling of the Iroquois (1652-1667); Canada as a royal province, church and state (1603-1759); the period of exploration and discovery—priests, fur traders and Coureurs de Bois in the West (1634-1687); France in the Valley of the Mississippi (1672-1687); Canada and Acadia—from Frontenac to the Treaty of Utrecht (1672-1715); Acadia and Ile Royale—from the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1713-1748); the prelude for the struggle for dominion in the great valleys of North America (1748-1756); English reverses and French victories, the fall of Louisburg and Fort Duquesne (1756-1758); the struggle for the Valley of the St. Lawrence, Canada won by Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham (1759-1763); a period of transition, Pontiac's War, the Quebec Act (1760-1774); the American Revolution, the invasion of Canada, the death of Montgomery (1774-1783); the coming of the Loyalists (1783-1791); foundation of the new provinces and the establishment of representative institutions (1792-1812); the War of 1812; patriotism of the Canadians grows; political strife and rebellion (1815-1840); responsible government and its results, the Federal Union, relations between the United States and Canada (1839-1867); the end of the rule of the fur traders, acquisition of the Northwest, the formation of Manitoba, Riel's Rebellions—the Indians (1670-1885); British Columbia and Prince Edward Island enter the Union, national events since 1867, makers of the Dominion (1867-1891); Canada as a nation, material and intellectual development, political rights; the desires of French Canada.

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THE ENDURING RIDDLE OF THE SPLIT ROCK

By Marc Roland

Riding atop their stalwart camels, a French chemist and two native guides plodded through the Saudi Arabian Desert, about 248 miles north from the holy city of Medina. A Société de géographie de Paris gold medal recipient for previous expeditions as far afield as Tibet, Auguste Hugues Charles Huber was funded this time by the government of France to charter an unknown region of the peninsula so inhospitable and hazardous, not even most Arabs ventured into it.[1]

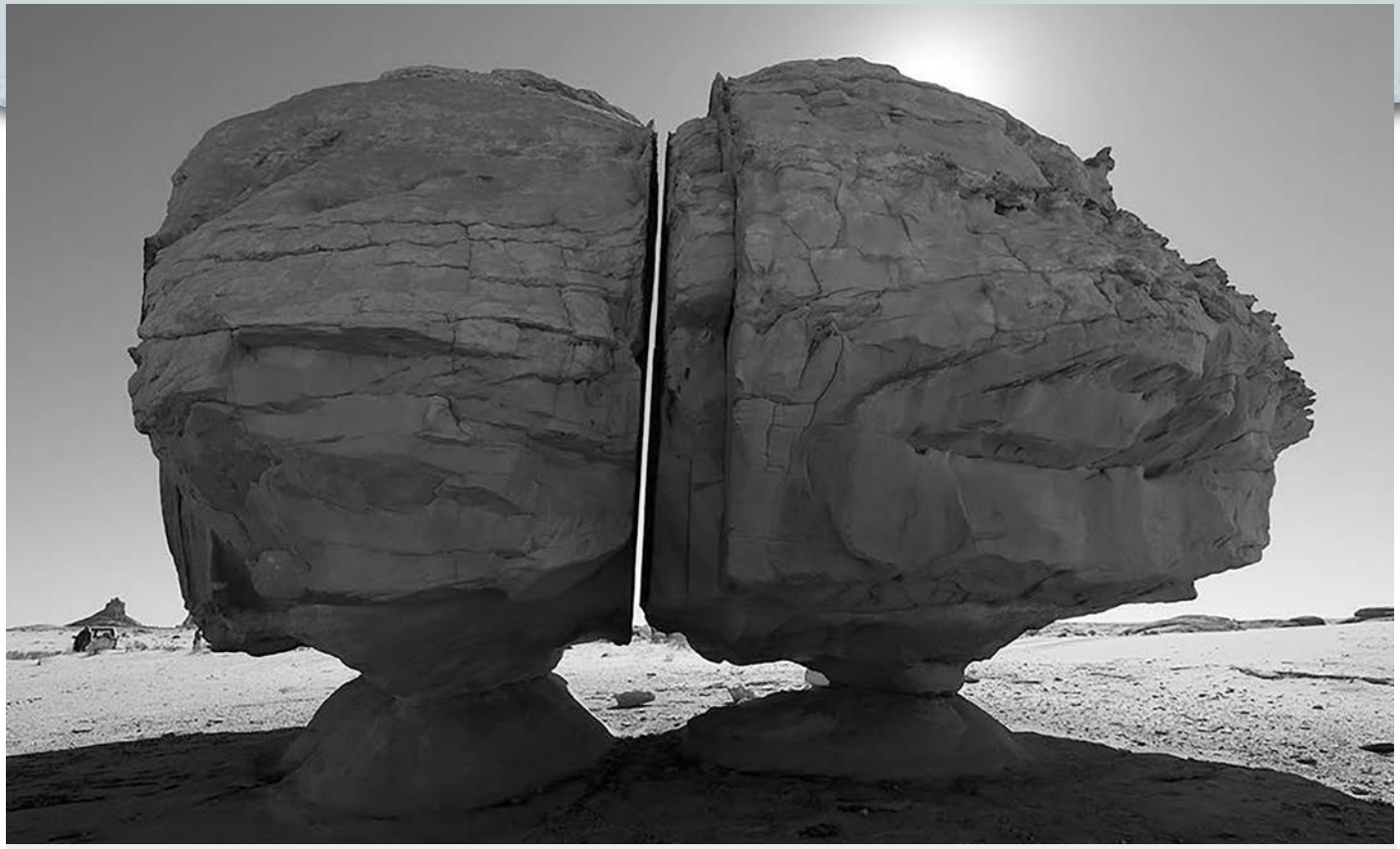
After arduous months of monotonous trekking across barren territory, the three exhausted men stumbled upon gushing springs and luxuriant vegetation belonging to the Tayma Oasis, as it is called today. Littered on the ground nearby were tablets covered with Assyrian and Babylonian inscriptions dating back to the 6th and 8th centuries B.C. amid the ruins of ancient shrines and palaces. Back then, "the oasis developed into a prosperous city," according to Saudi archaeologists, "rich in water wells and handsome buildings."[2] No less remarkable was a 22-foot, four-inch-tall boulder standing on two, natural pedestals. Huber measured its diameter at 36 feet, three inches, correctly estimating the monolith's weight at 24 tons. Along its base appeared several examples of rock art, most notably, the graceful rendering of a horse.

Charles Huber in native Saudi Arabian attire on the eve of his fateful expedition into the forbidding Arabian desert.

What attracted Huber's special notice, however, was a vertical cut that sliced the boulder clean down its middle, precisely separating one half from the other, running top to bottom with a consistent gap of 3.9 inches, undeviating through 19 feet of 18-foot-11-inch-thick sandstone.[3] A columnist for *Science-101* writes how "the two remarkably heavy sides of the formation seem to balance on nothing more than thin pieces of rock, appearing to nearly gravitate in thin air … the two parts have managed to remain standing for centuries and are perfectly balanced."[4] Huber could not imagine any natural activity or artificial means capable of making such a long, perfectly straight, surgically precise incision in solid, sedimentary conglomerate.

Later, while traveling north of Jeddah, the port city where he planned to catch a ship back to France, the 37-year-old discoverer was robbed and murdered by his own guides, July 30, 1884, near Rabigh, an urban center on the Red Sea coast. For some weeks thereafter, the outside world knew only he had vanished into the desert wilderness, until an escaped Saudi convict on the run from the police accidentally found the dead man, and notified European authorities in exchange for amnesty. A grey sarcophagus inscribed with the name of the martyred explorer may still be seen at Jeddah's Non–Muslim Cemetery. His Paris colleagues additionally retrieved Huber's scientific papers, which described and located the unusual boulder, known since as the al-Naslaa Rock.[5]

It continues to excite attention in the early 21st century among professional observers and curious tourists alike, minus any consensus of opin-



No regional folklore surrounds the al-Naslaa formation, because it was undiscovered until 1883. Who inscribed its base with rock art, or when, are unknown. Local environmental conditions are unlikely to have uniformly incised the rock down its middle, spawning wild speculation that the cut was made with a laser beam wielded by visiting space aliens. Why they decided to leave their mark in the most remote area of a hostile desert is unclear. More likely, it was made by a type of "power saw" of the kind employed millennia ago by builders and sculptors from the Nile Valley.

ion to explain the odd formation. Certified geologists are themselves divided in trying to understand just how it came to be.

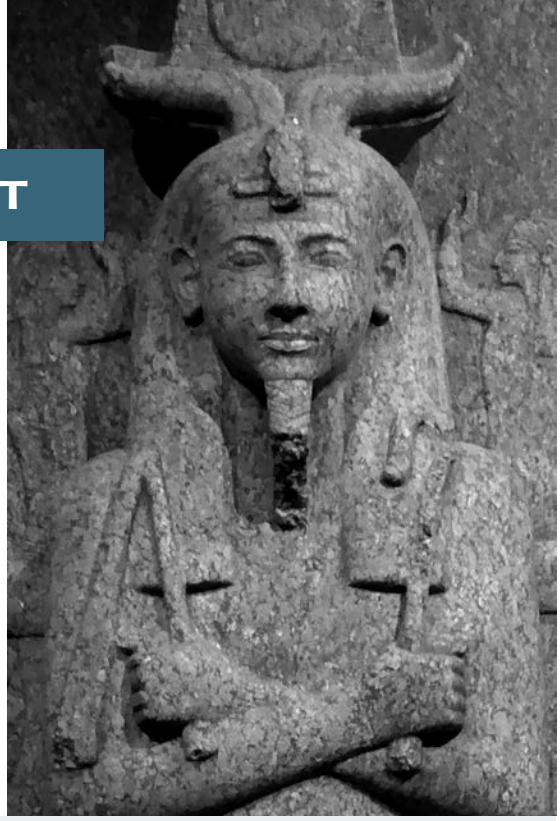
"Most likely, the ground shifted slightly underneath one of the two supports," according to the official Saudi view, "and the rock split. Or, it could be an old pressure crack that has been pushed/pulled apart some."[6]

Geologic upheavals are known to fracture rock, but never with a straight-line precision unerringly over several yards, as found at al-Naslaa. Other geologists believe rainwater falling on top of the boulder seeped into it, alternately freezing at night and thawing during the day to eventually create an ever-widening crack uniformly widened by windblown sand. This process is undoubtedly responsible for creating many other split rocks around the world, but does not apply at al-Naslaa, because, since the end of the last ice age, 11,700 years ago, it receives an annual rainfall of just 2.56 inches, insufficient to engage freezing-thawing conditions.[7] Most telling of all, al-Naslaa is absolutely unique in the world of Nature: No other split rock comes close to displaying so uniformly perfect a fissure. Seismic displacement or pluvial and wind erosion invariably result in measurement irregularities, quite unlike the Tayma Oasis monolith.

"Many argue that it was performed with a laser," offers Conspiracy Theory Archives, "or a Sound Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation (SASER), a device that emits acoustic radiation or even with an ancient technology highly advanced and forgotten. Everything would suggest that these instruments are to be traced back to a genie of evolved beings, certainly not human, present on our planet since the dawn of civilization."[8] What purpose a laser- or saser-wielding extraterrestrial visitor to Saudi Arabia before 1883 would have served by slicing a boulder in two is unclear. If credible solutions from either geology or outer space are not forthcoming, re-examining al-Naslaa within the context of its environment may provide some enlightening clues.

"In 2010," reported the Saudi Archaeology web site, "the Saudi Commission for Tourism and National Heritage announced the discovery of a rock near Tayma with a hiero-

SPLIT ROCK & PHARAONIC EGYPT



At left, a sports utility vehicle is shown beside the al-Naslaa rock for size comparison. Right, King Ramses III's sarcophagus lid, finely worked in solid granite. Did both result from a common, high technology that flourished during the Late Bronze Age? Recent archaeological evidence, in fact, places Ramses at al-Naslaa, where he was drawn to its central location at the intersection of rich trade routes between Egypt and the East. Did he have the rock perfectly cut as a memento of his presence there, or to awe-inspire local authorities with the construction engineering magnificence of Pharaonic civilization?

glyphic inscription of Pharaoh Ramses III. Based on this discovery, researchers have hypothesized that Tayma was part of an important land route between the Red Sea coast of the Arabian Peninsula and the Nile Valley."[9]

Ramses III reigned from 1186 to 1155 B.C., when Egyptian construction greatness still flourished, as attested by his own, colossal and well-preserved "Victory Temple" at Medinet Habu, on the west bank of the Nile, across from Luxor. According to first-hand investigation of similar Dynastic sites undertaken by professional toolmaker and expert machinist Christopher Dunn, the material engineers of Ramses's time and long before operated power tools featuring immense blades for finely cutting prodigious quantities of quarried stone that went into the pyramids, palaces, obelisks and other stupendous projects raised by that high civilization.[10] It seems at least possible then, that al-Naslaa's precision cut was deliberately made by one of Ramses' huge, technologically advanced saws, perhaps to publicly signify his connection between two parts of the world—"an important land route between the Red Sea coast of the Arabian Peninsula and the Nile Valley." Virtually no archaeological work has been carried out at the site.

Perhaps close examination of its cut would reveal tell-tale tool marks, unless they have been sand-blasted away by the last 32 centuries of wind erosion. Until then, the al-Naslaa Rock still stands as the monumental enigma Charles Huber found it, 137 years ago. ❖

ENDNOTES:

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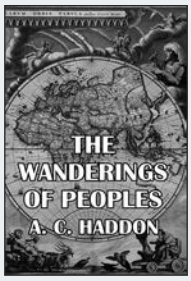
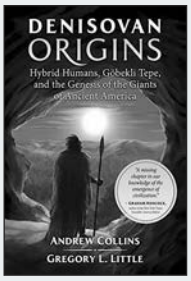
10 Dunn, Christopher. *Lost Technologies of Ancient Egypt: Advanced Engineering in the Temples of the Pharaohs*. VT: Bear & Company, 2010.

Marc Roland is a self-educated expert on WWII and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a freelance book and music reviewer. Roland has written dozens of articles for TBR. To review them, access the yearly author/subject index found in the back of each year's November/December issue of TBR.

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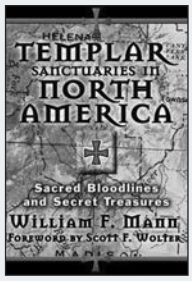

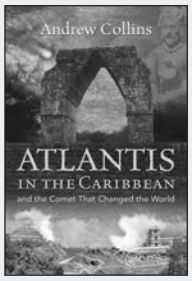

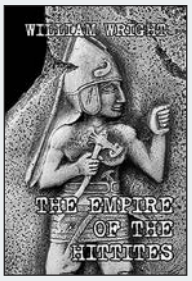

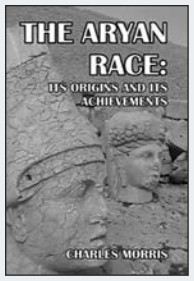

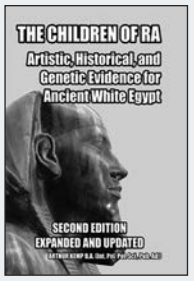
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The Wanderings of Peoples

By A.C. Haddon. First published in 1911, this was the world's first—and to date, still the only—book ever published which mapped out the great racial migrations across the Earth which led to the racial composition of present-day nations. Written by one of Britain's foremost anthropologists, *The Wanderings of Peoples* describes in succinct detail how the continents of Europe, Africa, Asia and North and South America came to be inhabited with their "native" populations. Softcover, 114 pages, #851, *$12.*

Denisovan Origins: Hybrid Humans, Göbekli Tepe & the Genesis of the Giants of Ancient America

By Andrew Collins and Gregory L. Little. The authors trace the migrations of the Denisovans and their interbreeding with other hominid populations over 40,000 years ago. Ice-age cave artists, the builders of Göbekli Tepe and the mound-builders of North America all share a common ancestry. They dominated southwest Europe before reaching North America 20,000 years ago. Yet, even before the Solutreans, the American continent was home to a powerful population of unusually tall men and women remembered in Indian legend as the Thunder People. Research shows they were hybrid descendants of the Denisovans. Softcover, 438 pages, #877, *$25.*

Alfred the Great: Maker of England

The 9th century, the time of the break-up of the empire of Charlemagne and the systematic raids of the Northmen, is by common consent included among the Dark Ages of Medieval history. Most histories present this era as a dreary vista of civil wars and Viking ravages. It falls between the heroic period of Charlemagne and the romantic era of the Crusades, before the days of monasticism and feudalism, a barren waste, in which the figure of Alfred, the "perfect king," stands out against a shadowy background of violence. But much is missed in such a shortsighted view of the era. Beatrice Adelaide Lees rectifies this. Softcover, 493 pages, 50 illustrations, #879, *$26.*

Atlantis in the Caribbean

Andrew Collins shows that what Plato recounts is the memory of a major ice-age cataclysm 13,000 years ago, when a comet devastated the island of Cuba and submerged part of the Bahamian landmass in the Caribbean. He parallels Plato's account with corroborating ancient myths from the indigenous people of North and South America. He reveals evidence of sunken ruins, ancient complexes spanning more than 10 acres that clearly suggest urban development and meticulously planned road systems. Softcover, 528 pages, two eight-page B&W inserts, 19 B&W illustrations, #784, *$20.*

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Drawing on his access as grand archivist of the Knights Templar of Canada and his own role as a descendant of both Sinclair and the Anishanaabe tribe, William Mann examines new evidence of the Knights Templar in the New World long before Columbus. He reveals the secret settlements they built as they moved westward across the vast wilderness of North America, evading the European Church and royal houses. He explains how the Templars found refuge in the sacred lodges of the Algonquins, whose ceremonies bear a striking resemblance to initiations of Freemasonry. Softcover, 416 pages, 88 B&W illustrations, #785, *$20.*

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The author, a classical scholar, defines "Aryan" as a "linguistic race" spanning the areas occupied by the great Indo-European invasion, reaching from India to Ireland, and proceeds to analyze all aspects of the cultures across this vast region. Along the way, he proves that the broad family of Indo-European language speakers had a common origin at some distant point in the past. It includes an overview of the development of ancient Indo-European households, farming arrangements, legal systems, culture, religion, language and political development. Softcover, 252 pages, #829, *$18.*

The Empire of the Hittites

By William Wright. Decipherment of Hittite inscriptions by Prof. Archibald Henry Sayce. Written by a senior biblical scholar at the British and Foreign Bible Society in London, this book has its roots in the author's investigations of a series of inscriptions he discovered while on missionary work near Damascus in the Middle East. Convinced that he had found the first reference to the Aryan Hittites outside the Bible, the author then produced the first major work on the Hittite culture. Softcover, 214 pages, completely reformatted, #743, *$12.*

The Children of Ra: Artistic, Historical and Genetic Evidence for Ancient White Egypt

By Arthur Kemp. Ra was the Sun god of ancient Egypt, and part of the religion of that culture was a belief that the pharaohs were descended from him. The Sun god was depicted with an eagle's head and a human body, with the Sun sitting on its head—thus the association of red and blond hair with royalty. Lavishly illustrated with over 106 full-color pictures, the 2017 DNA evidence and a historical overview, this book proves that Whites created the initial Egyptian civilization—and that ancient Egyptian culture came to an end once those people had been bred out of existence. Proves Tutankhamun was of the same racial stock as Europeans. Softcover, 86 pages, color interior. #827, *$16.*

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE WINTER SOLSTICE

The winter solstice is our people's oldest, continuous celebration. Its earliest known evidence goes back 12,200 years ago to Stone Age cave art in the French Dordorgne. The winter solstice is the original and *real* New Year's Day, because it comprises the longest night followed by the return of increasing daylight. But it has always been far more than just a cog in the agricultural calendar. Our ancient ancestors saw it as part of a cosmic renewal process—the deepening ignorance and cold terror of gathering darkness inexorably pushed back by the growing enlightenment and blazing freedom of the Sun's unstoppable return. Our civilization is closely tied to this same, annual ebb and flow of waning nightfall *contra* reviving daylight. So, too, the Solstice has always been an assurance of new life—that just as surely as winter's death-like grip on the world begins to loosen after December 21, so our would-be oppressors must inevitably find themselves at the mercy of the natural order of things.

Marc Roland
Via email

REMEMBER THE POOR

Between the years 1824-1827, William Cobbett wrote *A History of the Protestant Reformation in England and Ireland.* Quoting from page IX of the Preface: "From the earliest days of English Christianity, the care of the helpless poor was regarded as a religious obligation. St. Gregory, in his instructions to St. Augustine, writes Bishop Stubbs, had reminded him of the duty of a bishop to set apart for the poor a fourth part of the income of his church. And in 1342 Archbishop Stratford ordered that in all cases of appropriation, a portion of the tithe should be set apart for the relief of the poor. The legislation of the *witenagemotes* [council] of Ethelred bore the same mark, a third portion of the tithe that belonged to the church was to go to God's poor. It was enjoined on all God's servants that they should comfort and feed the poor. Even in the reign of Henry I, the king was declared to be the kinsman and advocate of the poor."

Bill Schneider
Via email

GERMAN VICTIMS OF IKE

For most of his life, my German Uncle Alfred was never in uniform. He was an exempted aeronautical engineer during WWII and worked for the Junkers works in Dessau, right up to the very end of that company's existence. But, in the last days of the war—those final desperate days in 1945 when Germany had already collapsed—he did don a uniform—at least, that is what my family has surmised. That is the reason for the abbreviation "*Sold*" on his headstone. *Sold* is German for the word soldier.

During the waning days of the war, my cousin's father no longer had work. Everything—houses and factories—were demolished by the Judeo/Christian terror bombings. His previous exemption from military service was made void because his place of work was gone.

The "liberating" Allies were already on German territory, advancing from all directions, murdering, raping, torturing and destroying everything. Most able-bodied Germans had already been massacred or wounded.

That is when, in a last desperate move, the government pressed everyone, even exempted workers like my uncle—old men, teenagers, anyone still breathing—into uniform.

After Germany's surrender, his military unit dissolved. Alfred borrowed a bike (there was no transportation

available) and attempted to make the 316-mile trek to his mother's home near Heidelberg. Absent law enforcement, freed Jews from the concentration camps and from behind the Allied lines had flooded freely into Germany. They roamed the countryside looking for hapless people to loot, kill, rape, torture. They would also collect Germans to put them into the little-known Allied death camps. Alfred was one of the unarmed millions they collected at the time. [See TBR interview with James Bacque, September/October 2019.—Ed.]

My cousin tells me that, today, a group maintains cemeteries for those wretched victims of Dwight D. Eisenhower and his kosher buddies. That is why you see the flowers in the photo I have included. [See photo above.—Ed.]

We now know that Gen. Patton was privy to the wholesale crimes by Jews in postwar Germany. He tried to report these facts to Congress, and, in my opinion, that is why he ultimately was murdered. In fact, they tried at least three times to kill him.

Finally, they succeeded in poisoning Patton while he was in a Heidelberg hospital having wounds treated as a result of the third bungled assassination attempt.

Petros Strategos
Via email

WHY I STOPPED VOTING

I stopped voting in national elections years ago. I did for the simple reason they are like opium for the masses. Every four years, people are misled to believe they actually have a say in who runs the country. They don't—and never really did. I remember the people who voted for Lyndon Johnson over Barry Goldwater back in the days of the Vietnam War. Johnson was a crooked politician from Texas who loved the welfare state and loved war. He said we could have both guns and butter. He manipulated us into the war with the Gulf of Tonkin incident. He also removed silver from our currency because he claimed silver was too valuable to use as money. Silver was one dollar an ounce then. Today it is $25 an ounce The guy was a disaster of the worst sort. I was so disappointed in the lack of intellect displayed by the so-called voters back then, I never voted for any candidate again.

We require tests for drivers licenses, FCC licenses and pilot's licenses, but dead people, illegals and criminals can vote without a test. If you do not know your history—those basics of your government—and are illiterate in English, you should not be able to vote. The one-man, one-vote idea is absurd from a conceptual point of view. Ignorant people vote on emotion; reasonable men vote after thorough study. This 2020 "election" was a scam from the beginning and has been for four years, something pretty much unprecedented in my lifetime. The so-called Deep State will continue to run the show regardless who is elected. The polls were just numbers pulled out of thin air with the purpose of suppressing the turnout of conservatives at the voting booth. The rat pack trying to tear down our country runs the show. You either see it or you don't.

Those are the reasons I never vote, and likely never will. I do what I think is reasonable for me and people with a brain in their heads. The rest, need to go their own way. They have to learn the hard way—but most never will.

Anders Kristensen
Via email

REMEMBERING ADRIAN KRIEG

I discovered Dr. Adrian Krieg years ago, and read many of his valuable books. They are part of my research library. Perhaps the most interesting, in my opinion, was *The Satori and the Mandarins*, an in-depth look at the elite that run the world for their own interests and how they fool everyone else. Dr. Kreig passed away recently. The mainstream media hardly noted his passing, and most people have never heard his name. But he was a brilliant man with a mind well superior to most.

Dr. Krieg was born in St. Gallen Switzerland in 1938. He attended H.S. Pembroke Academy (Suncook, New Hampshire) and was the class valedictorian. He also attended Elmhurst College, and the University of Mexico (San Miguel de Allende campus). Over the years, Dr. Krieg became a certified manufacturing engineer. He was involved with the U.S. Army Message center, participated in bilingual communications, served with a nuclear artillery unit in Germany with a top-secret clearance. He also exposed the U.S. Census scam. Dr. Kreig wrote numerous articles (some 500 or more on all kinds of scientific subjects and politics), as well as many books. He appeared on major TV shows and radio interviews around the world. He held numerous scientific patents and has dual Swiss and U.S. citizenship. You will be missed, my friend.

Harald Hesstvedt Scharnhorst
Via email

RICHARD EDMONDS HAS PASSED

For some time now, Richard Edmonds had been very ill, yet did not wish anyone but a few to know. His health condition was in a double-bind because, as he explained to me, his heart was pumping bad blood, causing a severe skin complaint all over his body. If his skin condition was treated, the remedy was severely deterimental to his heart condition. Chin up in a predicament was typical of Richard. A few days ago he warned me that he thought his end was near.

I am terribly sad to inform you that Richard left us all this morning, Dec. 23. He will be missed, immensely.

Richard's last task was to translate a Yuletide poem written by the German attorney Wolfram Nahrath, which gave him great pleasure. He said: "Wolfram's poem is excellent." When I informed Wolfram of Richard's pleasant task, Wolfram texted: "An honor for me," which I passed on to Richard. I believe Richard drew great comfort from this uplifting exchange with Wolfram in his final hours.

Michele Renouf
Via email

SO THANKFUL

I am so thankful that TBR exists. Nobody else is putting out a magazine like yours anywhere in the world. They are either ignoring the subjects you cover or trying to dance around "taboo topics" for fear of offending some group or government. I am concerned that, given the political climate in the United States right now, you may be targeted by those who don't like their dirty laundry aired!

Gloria Wallace
Virginia

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